THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

United States Authorities Arresting Cuban Officials—The President of the Cuban Junta Held in $10,000 Bail.

Our despatch from New York yesterday afternoon announced this surprising action of the U. S. officials. The *Evening Telegram*, of that city, under the head of "War on Cuba—A Crowning Infamy—The United States Fighting Freedom," says:—

The United States, through its officials in this city, has again covered itself with infamy, in aiding the spies of Spain against the struggling Cubans. Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court found an indictment against Jose Morales Lemus, the supposed President of the Cuban Junta in this city, Jose M. Basora, John H. Lamar, Jose More, Colonel William A. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, and Mariano Alvarez. A bench-warrant was issued by Mr. Pierrepont and placed in the hands of the Marshal for service. The charge is that these parties did on May 1 begin a certain military expedition, to be carried on from the Southern District of New York against the territory of the foreign State of Spain, which said foreign State of Spain then, and now is, at peace with the United States. The contemplated arrest of the parties was kept very quiet until 5 o'clock last evening. Deputy Marshal Allen and other officers seized Colonel Ryan on Broadway and run him to Ludlow Street Jail. Other officers arrested later in the evening Senor Basona and Senor Mora, who were also hurried to the prison. The friends of these gentlemen learned nothing of the arrest until a late hour, when those not secured made it convenient to avoid the Marshal's deputies. At 2 o'clock to-day the prisoners were still the guests of the Warden at Ludlow Street Jail, but it is expected will this afternoon be released upon bail.

[President Lemus was finally admitted to bail in $10,000, and his associates in lesser sums.—Ed. Eve. Tel.]

The Libel.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN THE SECOND CIRCUIT.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit, begun and held at the city of New York, within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord 1869, and continued by adjournment to and including the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869.

Southern District of New York, ss.—The jurors of the United States of America within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on their oath present that Jose Morales Lemus, William O. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, Jose More, and others, late of the city and county of New York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, yeomen, heretofore, to wit, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, at the Southern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms did knowingly and wilfully, then and there begin a certain military expedition, then and there, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of a certain foreign State, the State of Spain, with which the United States are now and were then at peace, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

In a second count the above-named parties, with Jose Morales Lemus, Jose More, William O. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser and others, are indicted with having, on the 1st day of May, 1869, wilfully set on foot a certain military expedition then and there, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the foreign State of Spain, to wit, the island of Cuba, with which said foreign State of Spain the United States are now and were then at peace, against the peace of the said United States, etc. etc.

The Excitement in Washington Over the Arrest.

Says a despatch to a New York journal from Washington:—

The news of the arrest of the Cuban Envoy and Junta in New York created considerable surprise in official and diplomatic circles here. The Department of State seems entirely ignorant on the subject. The first intelligence Secretary Fish had of it was communicated to him this afternoon by your correspondent. Mr. Ruis, Secretary to the Cuban Envoy, who is now here, was also ignorant of the misfortune of his compatriots until informed of it from the same source. Mr. Fish seemed a little bewildered, but asserted that he knew nothing of the proceeding, and that no orders had gone from the State Department for the arrest of the parties. Your correspondent next proceeded to the residence of the Spanish Minister, but he seemed to have an inkling of what was going on in New York, and did not manifest any surprise at the news. It is probable that he had a despatch from New York announcing the fact earlier in the day. He seemed in good humor, and, shrugging his shoulders, said he supposed they had been indicted by the Grand Jury of New York and arrested for a breach of the neutrality laws. The Cuban sympathizers here shrewdly suspect that the visit of the Spanish Minister to New York last week had something to do with the arrest of the Cuban Junta and envoy. He was in New York for several days, and it is thought got some of his friends to go before the Grand Jury and make affidavit against the Cubans, which has resulted in their arrest. M. Ruis, as soon as he learned the news, immediately telegraphed certain friends of the cause in New York with a view of ascertaining the particulars. He then repaired to the residence of Secretary Fish for the purpose of holding a consultation with him. The Secretary informed him, as he had previously stated to your correspondent, that he knew nothing of the matter. The action of the United States authorities in New York is universally condemned here, and the sympathies of the people are more than ever with the Cuban patriots.

Mr. Ruis received a despatch this evening from New York stating that all the Cubans who had been arrested were released on bail.

An Editorial Comment.

Says the New York *Herald* editorially:—"The indignity which has been heaped by a public arrest upon the Minister of a young American republic, duly accredited to our Government to ask for that recognition which the march of events and the flash of its own patriotic arms have entitled it to, and which our own antecedents and national policy both urge us to grant, places in a strong and offensive light the vacillation of the Government, and the hesitation and timidity of the Secretary of State. Mr. Morales Lemus may not, under the strict interpretation of the law, be entitled to the privileges of an ambassador, inasmuch as the United States has not officially recognized the existence of the Cuban republic; but his credentials are well known at the State Department in Washington, the great events by which they are supported are of public notoriety, and it has been the hesitancy and the delay of the Secretary himself, who, under the pressure of his timid appreciation of European complications, has prevented the extending to him of the official recognition to which he is entitled, and which the great heart of the country has long since conferred."

Affairs on the Island—Meeting of Cuban Troops and Filibusters.

Correspondence from Havana, dated June 12, says:—

An affecting account has been received here as to what happened between the Americans and the Cuban patriots who received the former at the Bay of Nipe. The Cubans were commanded by Don Julio Grave de Peralta. When the two bodies of troops came together, the Cubans could not contains themselves, but rushed into the arms of their American brothers and warmly embraced. Cheers upon cheers were then given for the liberty of the Cubans. Many tears stood in the eyes of the now hardened warriors when they first realized that some people at least in the great republic were extending to them practical sympathy. The greatest harmony exists between the two armies, and the expeditionary party were pleased with the appearance of their Cuban comrades. Each pledged to the other, time and again, their determination to succeed.

The Landing of Troops from America.

News comes from Santiago de Cuba to the effect that a rumor was in circulation mentioning that two steamers had disembarked troops at the port of Malaquerta. This is not far from Minate. The insurgents now have near Holquin about 6000 men. These are commanded by Generals Marcano and Marmol. At Ramon, Figuredo has 2000 troops. Near Puerto Principe the insurgents number 12,000, and the forces that met Navidad at Arvesserado were in numbers about 2000. This does not include the many others situated in other localities under the other generals. Intelligence has been received here directly from Cespedes of really good import for the insurgents. This information is sent to-day to the Junta in New York. All the expeditions have been safely landed, and, excepting one or two cannon, nothing has been lost beside two boxes of shoes.

The Pelayo carried up 150 men to Mayari, and Buceta has been ordered there also. The latter had been ordered to go to Bayamo, but was compelled to turn back two or three times. He had met with many difficulties *en route* to the latter place principally; these were occasioned by the obstructions placed in the road by the rebels. At one time there appeared to be a sort of insurrection among his troops; they became disgusted, and to settle matters, Buceta ordered some of them to be shot. The roads were very bad because of the increasing rains. In a letter from Santiago, dated May 28, some cruel acts of the Spaniards are recounted. An officer in the insurrectionary corps, named Pedro Acosta, had an interesting family, near that city, consisting of a wife and two sons. They were put to death by the Government troops; the boys were quite young. A negro was also murdered by the Spaniards under shocking circumstances.

Cuban Victory.

Havana, June 12.—The Cherub, British man-of-was, which came in last evening, brings the intelligence of a severe battle fought near Las Tunas, between 5000 of the Government troops, under Ferrer, and some 8000 patriots. The patriots are reported to have won the victory. A relation of Donato Marmol has been killed, not Donato Marmol himself, as has been reported The Spaniards also report the death of Boulcke, who was in the ranks of Ferrer. Another expedition has successfully landed in the neighborhood of Barracoa. I shall give you full details via Baltimore.

I have been handed your note of the 5th. By all means let me know when my letters are not received.

HORRORS.

A Crazy Frenchman Cuts Off His Daughter's Head.

A shocking murder was committed recently at Levallois-Perret, France, by a lunatic, on his own daughter, aged eighteen. The man, a dyer, named Dubois, residing at Clichy, had only a few days before come out of an asylum where he had been for three months under treatment. Having expressed a desire to take a walk, he started with the young woman in the direction of the Seine, and while crossing a field of wheat bordering the river, he took a knife from his pocket and cut her throat. The cries of the daughter were heard by two workmen at a factory close by, and they hastened to the spot, but arrived too late to save the victim, as the father had almost severed the head from her body. The murderer then ran to the Seine and threw himself into the water, but on seeing a boat approach he swam ashore, and was secured. Dubois replied in an incoherent manner to the questions put to him, and was evidently insane; he had, besides, no motive for hatred against his daughter. When in custody, the gendarmes had some difficulty in preserving him from the anger of the crowd.

Terrible Mining Accident.

A terrible accident occurred in the coal mines of Butsch, Dickson & Anderson, at Brazil, Indiana, on Monday. The mine is entered from a shaft with a steep grade. Three men were at work excavating across a passage about 200 yards from the entrance, but concealed by a curve. In hoisting up a car load of coal, the strap hitching the mule to the car gave way when near the entrance, and the heavy car descended the grade at a fearful speed, giving the miners no warning, or chance to escape. Joseph Grugen was struck by the car and jammed between it and the wall and instantly killed. The top of his head was taken off. The obstruction overturned the car, and the coal was thrown upon Joseph Jacobs, who was also struck by the car and fatally injured; the third man escaped with a few bruises. Grugen and Jacobs were Belgians, and were working in the mine for the first time. The former has a wife and two children in Belgium, and the latter was supporting two children of a deceased brother.

Massacre of a Caravan.

The *Independent*, of Constantina, contains an account of the massacre of a Tunisian caravan on French territory. Commercial relations were opened about a year ago between Guefsa, in the Regency, and Tebessa, in Algeria, the merchants of the former place sending oil, carpets, etc., and receiving in exchange corn and printed cotton staffs. Last month a caravan, composed of twenty-six Arabs, a woman, and three Jews, all Tunisians, with abont fifty camels or asses laden with merchandise or specie of the value of 50,000 francs, were returning to Guefsa, and had arrived within six hours march of the frontier, when they were attacked by one hundred and fifty horsemen of the Algerian tribe of Nemenchas, headed by three Caids. The Tunisians did not resist, but were, nevertheless, cruelly put to death, with the exception of the Jews and the woman, who escaped wounded. The animals and their burden were carried off, and the Caids not only openly boast of this massacre, but one of them, named Ben Ali, subsequently received a sum of 250 francs from the father of the Jew killed to restore the body for interment.

A "communicated" note since sent to the above-named journal by the Government of Algeria explains the outrage by stating that the Nemenchas were greatly irritated by a rumor that the Tunisan tribe of Hammamas were preparing to again invade their territory; during the last two years different irruptions had cost the former not less than 39 men, 787 camels, and 3700 sheep; when still under the impression of this fresh provocation, the Nemenchas had accidentally met the caravan, which happened to be composed of a fraction of the tribe of Hammamas, and had accomplished this summary act of vengeance.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Mary Willis, a little girl of twelve summers, pleaded guilty to five separate charges of larceny. It appeared that the child had entered a number of families as servant, and from each stole some valuables and ran away. At one place she took a ten-dollar note, which she spent for trifles; at another a gold watch, which she gave away, and so on, apparently without any other motive than a love for pilfering, which seemed almost a mania.

The attention of the court was engaged this morning with the trial of Frank King, a young silversmith, upon the charge of larceny as bailee. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that in April one Mr. Davis left a gold watch with the defendant to be put into saleable order, and sold if a certain price could be obtained. The repairs were made and a sale negotiated by the defendant, but the terms not pleasing the prosecutor he objected to the sale, and demanded his watch, and King offered him one which was much inferior to his own and refused to give him any other.

The defense set forth that the watch which was tendered was the identical one that had been left to be repaired and sold. Evidence of good character was also offered. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Editor of the New York "Times."

Doings in the Mining Regions—The Prospects for a Resumption of Work—Crime in Baltimore.

FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining District—Arrangements for a Partial Resumption of Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—At the meeting of miners at Pittston on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robert Anderson stated that the Miners' Executive Board had made arrangements with certain operators to give employment to all men. The board would furnish them. The meeting resolved that in case the men employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company did not strike by the evening of June 16, the association would cease to recognize them as members of the organization. The Pennsylvania's men have not stopped, nor do they contemplate doing so. Nothing later has been heard from Hyde Park or Scranton. Nearly all the miners in this vicinity are at work.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Crime in the Monumental City—Murder in a Groggery—Three Children Shot—Aid to Southern Railroads.

Special Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, June 18.—A party of twenty-five ruffians returning to the city from Greenwood attacked Policeman Phillips and shot him dangerously in the side. They all escaped, but are known and will be arrested.

Several mysterious shots were fired from some secreted place in Spring street, which badly wounded three unoffending children. The perpetrator is yet undetected.

The ordinance giving a million dollars to the Virginia Valley Railroad passed the first branch of City Council yesterday unanimously. It will pass the second branch with equal unanimity.

A difficulty occurred yesterday in a low groggery between a white and colored man; the former was struck on the head with a bludgeon and killed.

Josiah H. Gordon, of Allegheny county, has been elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the place of Alfred Spates.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

New York, June 18.—Henry J. Raymond, of the *Times* newspaper, died this morning at 5 o'clock. His death has caused universal gloom. Mr. Raymond left the *Times* office at midnight perfectly well. His death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 18.—Cotton quiet but firm; 500 bales sold at 34½c. Flour active and advanced 10c.; sales of 25,000 barrels; State at $4·85@6·50; Ohio at $6@6·75; Western at $4·80@7·25; Southern at $6·35@11·55; and California at $6·30@9. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 75,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·47@1·48 and amber at $1·59@1·60. Corn heavy; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 61@83c. by the canal and 84@89c. by railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 21,000 bushels at 78½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at $1·03.

New York, June 18.—Stocks dull. Gold, 137⅛. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central, 187¾; Reading, 98; Hudson River, 155¾; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island 117¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152¾.

Baltimore, June 18.—Cotton very firm at 33½c. Flour active and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·60@1·75. Corn weak and lower; prime white, 90@98c.; yellow, 68. Oats, 72c. for light and 75c. for heavy. Rye, $1·25. Mess Pork firm at $33·50@34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 20@20½c. Whisky firm at $1·02@1·03; stock scarce.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, June 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; Consols for account, 92½; United States Five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Illinois Central, 95½; Erie, 29¼; Atlantic, 25¾.

Frankfort, June 18—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 86¼.

Liverpool, June 18—A. M.—The Cotton market opened firmer. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 12⅛@12d. ¾; Orleans, 12¼@12⅝d. Sales for the week, 86,000 bales of which 18,000 were for export and 13,000 for speculation. Stock on hand, 428,000; American, 229,000.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

London, June 18—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝@92¾; Illinois Central, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

Liverpool, June 18—P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 60,500 bales, of which 8600 bales are American. California Wheat, 9s. 8d.; red Western, 8s. 8d.; Flour, 22s.; Corn firm; Cheese, 78s.; Bacon, 62s. 6d.; Lard, 72s. 6d.

London, June 18.—P. M.—Sperm Oil, £95; Whale Oil, £30 10s.

Havre, June 18.—Cotton opens quiet, but steady.

Liverpool, June 18—2 P. M.—Advices from Manchester state that a farthing advance is demanded in yarns and fabrics, which buyers refuse to pay.

Political.

On the 10th inst. the Iowa Republican State Convention met. After having harmoniously made its nominations, it passed resolutions containing the following:—

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

Senator Brownlow has announced himself in favor of universal suffrage in Tennessee, and in a card to the public says that in his judgment "the safety of the State, the welfare of its people, and the protection of loyal citizens, do not demand the perpetuation of existing disabilities longer than the time when they can be constitutionally removed."

A mass meeting of conservatives was held at Richmond, Va., on the 15th inst. The business houses were closed, and about four thousand people assembled in the park. The tenor of the speeches made was that while neither negro suffrage nor even the expurgated constitution was desirable, yet all should be accepted, that the State might again return to the Union, and peace and prosperity be restored. The claims of Mr. Walker, the conservative (Democratic) candidate for Governor, were urged and recognized with enthusiasm by the audience.

The Texas Republican State Convention met on the 17th instant. It passed a series of resolutions accepting the conditions of reconstruction, acknowledging the necessity of the fifteenth amendment, cordially supporting the administration, approving the course of General Reynolds, and also stating:—"That in convention herewith we condemn the demagogical use of the term of 'carpet-bagger,' and other terms of reproach applied to strangers who may come among us, designed to keep alive the prejudices of the ignorant and deter immigration.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Warehousing Laws—An Important Circular from the Treasury Department.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Circular from the Treasury Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, June 18.—The following circular was issued to-day:—

Treasury Department, June 15, 1869.—The provisions of chapter 6, section 1, articles 88, 89, 90, etc., of revised warehouse regulations of October 30, 1868, in relation to transportation and exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise to the Dominion of Canada, are hereby extended to goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States at the ports hereinafter mentioned, with the intention, as appears from the invoice of lading, etc., thereof of being exported immediately to the Red River settlement in British North America by way of Pembina, in the district of Minnesota. Entries of such goods, wares, and merchandise, in the manner prescribed in said regulations, will be allowed at the ports of Portland, Boston, and New York, on the Atlantic coast, and at the ports of Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago, and Milwaukee on the lake frontier; and the merchandise must be transported from said ports to regularly established lines of railroad, so far as they may extend to the said port of Pembina, where the merchandise finally leaves the United States.

The route by which such transportation is to be made should be distinctly specified in the entry by the exporter. The Collector at Pembina will be very careful to see that the requirements of article 94 of said regulations are strictly carried out before issuing certificates of inspection therein specified (form No. 51). For the cancellation of his bond the exporter will have the period of four months in which to produce the certificate from the chief revenue officer in said Territory, specified in article 95 of said regulations. In case the exporter is unable to produce such certificate, by reason of there being no revenue officer in such Territory then he must produce a certificate from the United States Consul at Winnepeg, in said Territory, to the effect that he knows of his own knowledge, or is satisfied from proof duly laid before him, that the merchandise described in the bond has been landed in that Territory, and in good faith exported from the United States. The certificate of inspection from the collector at Pembina (form No. 51) will also be required in all cases before the export bonds are cancelled.

William A. Richardson,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Libel Case.

Buffalo, June 18.—The jury in the case of F. W. Patterson against the Rochester *Union*, for alleged libel, returned a verdict that there was no cause of action this morning.

Embezzling.

Albany, June 18.—William P. Sigsbee, a well-known citizen of Coeymans, was brought to this city and held to bail on a charge of obtaining from Noble H. Johnson, of this city, $3700, with an intent to defraud.

FROM THE WEST.

Loans to Southern Railways.

Cincinnati, June 18.—A joint committee of Councils, the Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce arranged yesterday to have cannon fired, bells rung, and bands playing on the 26th, when a vote on the ten million appropriation for the Southern Railway will be taken.

HAYTI.

Departure of a Filibuster Steamer from Boston.

We have fuller particulars of the escape of the Delphine from Boston, which was announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday:—

The steamer Delphine, Captain McKim, arrived at this port (Boston) on Sunday last from Philadelphia, ostensibly with a load of coal on board for this market. The steamer has since been lying at Grand Junction wharf in a very quiet manner, giving no outward sign of anything irregular in the movements aboard, and apparently the public had no cause of suspecting her business here to be other than that of a purely mercantile character. Yesterday, however, some information was given to the Haytien Charge d'Affaires, George Raester, who was a guest of the city, which caused him at once to make an effort to detain the seamen, on the ground that she was designed to render aid to the rebels of Hayti; but unfortunately for the purpose, no United States officials could be found to take action in regard to the matter, owing to their temporary absence from the city. In the meantime the steamer had escaped. She disappeared from her berth some time in the night, and passed the outer marine stations at Highland Light and Cape Cod at 10 o'clock this forenoon on her way to sea. She took out clearance papers yesterday for Kingston, Jamaica, at the Custom House, after business hours, and according to her manifest she is laden with provisions. The revenue officers, under direction of Collector Russell, have had some surveillance over her for a day or two past, and nothing occurring to warrant her detention on their part, she was furnished with the usual papers when going on a foreign voyage. Her sudden departure so soon after the action of the Haytien Charge d'Affaires would seem to give strength to the supposition that she has on board material for the rebels in the island of Hayti, who, at last accounts, were apparently gaining important advantages over Salnave, the ruler of that distracted island. The Delphine is a side-wheel steamer of about 1000 tons register, schooner-rigged, painted lead color, and hails from Boston. She had a crew of thirty men. The Delphine is a regular gunboat, and was formerly owned by the United States Government. She is capable of doing good service in any warlike encounter. Her owners have taken out a ten per cent. war risk at the insurance offices.

FENIAN PRISONERS.—Mr. Pigott, of the Dublin *Irishman*, who recently visited the Fenian prisoners in England, draws a fearful picture of the sufferings which they are forced to endure. The most barbarous nation would shrink from the long continuance of such tortures. O'Donovan (Rossa) is suffering from severe pain in the back, from the hard labor which he is forced to perform. For thirty-five days he was kept in a dark cell, with his hands manacled behind his back. He was not released to take his thin "porridge," which was left on the floor of the cell, and he had to lap it up like one of the lower animals. Captain McClure, a native-born American citizen, who fought bravely in defence of the Union, has not been allowed to communicate with any friend in America. He has been so reduced by the cruel jail discipline that he fainted while in conversation with Mr. Pigott. Charles Underwood O'Connell, who is also an American citizen, is completely shut out from all communication with his friends, and is in a deplorable state of nervousness and debility. If our Government declines to use its influence for the release of its citizens, it should see that while held as prisoners they are treated in a humane and civilized manner As yet, from Grant's Cabinet no remonstrance has gone forth.—*N. Y. Sun of this morning.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Explosion of a Coal Oil Lamp—A Young Lady Burned to Death—Her Father Badly Burned.

A terrible accident occurred at about half-past 10 o'clock last evening, which has since been attended with fatal results.

A young lady named Laura Carswell, a teacher in one of our public schools, who resided with her father at No. 1115 Market street, was the victim. She was retiring at about half-past 10 last evening, and was all ready to get into bed, when she turned to a coal-oil lamp, it is supposed, and attempted to extinguish the light by blowing down the chimney. The flame was thus blown down into the oil, and the lamp exploded, throwing the blazing oil all over Miss Carswell's night-dress and the clothing she had just taken off, lying near. Enveloped in flames, she ran screaming into the entry communicating with her room, where her father immediately afterwards found her. He made every effort to extinguish the flames, and a brother of the young lady's tore up a piece of step carpet and threw it over her head. This saved her head from burning, but her whole person, from her neck down, was horribly burned before the flames could be extinguished.

By this time Miss Carswell's room was on fire, and it required the efforts of the family to save the house from destruction.

Mr. Carswell, in his attempt to save his daughter, had his hands badly burned, all the finger nails being burned off one hand, and the other so much injured that it will be a long time before he can again use it, if, indeed, he ever can.

Medical aid was immediately summoned to dress the wounds and alleviate the sufferings of the poor girl, but the physicians pronounced her case a hopeless one from the first. She lingered on from the time of the accident until about 10 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. During a great part of the time she lived after the accident she was entirely unconscious, and was doubtless thus saved from much of the anguish she would otherwise have suffered. Her body and hands were most severely burned, and her person, except her head and feet, was one mass of scorched flesh.

She was a young lady but eighteen or nineteen years old, in the full bloom of early womanhood, attractive in personal appearance as well as in character, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her sad and sudden death.—*Wilmington Commercial of yesterday.*

PUFFERY.

How the Habitues Mix it with Blasphemy.

In correspondence from Boston to a New York journal we find the following:—

The full extent to which puffery and advertising has been developed by the great American mind has in this Boston Peace Jubilee been carried to a point bordering on insanity. On every side in this vast jubilee barn may be found advertisements for quack medicines, washing machines, weather strips, patent overshoes, and spring hats, alternating with sentences from the Old Testament, and the notices to advise sightseers to seek refreshments early and often, is made to appear side-by-side with the magnificent and solemn lines of the sacred psalmist. In glaring letters at one place is the glowing and ever memorable chant of the angel on the plains of Bethlehem:—

> Glory to God in the Highest.
> Peace on Earth.
> Good-Will Towards Men.

Ten feet from this we are gravely informed that the city of Boston, and the public in general, are under obligations for the unparalleled splendor of the decorations to the well-known firm of Smith & Buggins. This is ringing the Scriptures in with a vengeance. In another place we are informed that Bliss & Berkins, out of pure condescension and love for the assembled press representatives, have determined to "turn a flood of light upon their intellectual heads, as with swiftness their fingers are directed in the chirographic manual;" while a few feet further on country bumpkins from Suncook, Dedham and Berkshire are informed that "He is good, and His mercy endureth forever." An enterprising and pious shoe manufacturing lets staring thousands know on the same show-bill his faith and business energy as follows:—

> I knows that my Redeemer liveth.
> Bronze Gaiters at No. —
> Boylston street $7 a pair.

The grand old prose of the Bible is misused in a sacrilegious manner to assist the sales of pies, and Shakespeare is hawked in stunning letters for the benefit of a pain exterminator; this is as it should be in Boston. Humbug is here to be found in its pristine freshness and glory.

—The sealer of Rochester brands all berry boxes.

—Portland is to celebrate the Fourth with a regatta.

—Jacksonville, Ill., fines all who rent property for rum-shops.

—A Hartford lady has just had a $7000 watch sent her by express.

—An Albany post-office-seeker has gone insane from disappointment.

—In four days last week three thousand immigrants arrived in Chicago.

—Chicago will now have no rest until it raises a ball-club to beat the Red Stockings.

—The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis have succeeded in the anti-Sunday law crusade.

—Four young men from New Haven are preaching and singing hymns in Meriden rum shops.

—The Booths have been meeting in Bridgeport to recover their estates in England and castles in Spain.

—A Kentucky paper thinks "croquet" too Frenchy, and proposes "Presbyterian billiards."

—Through trains now run between New York and Montreal over the New Lebanon Springs Railroad.

—Anna's brother, Rev. John Dickinson, accompanies her to California.

—Professor Hitchcock is preparing a report on the gold fields in New Hampshire.

—The Queen Dowager of Prussia is visiting Victor Emanuel's sister-in-law.

—S. C. Hall, the author, saw Garrick act, and talked with Boswell.

—Belle Boyd is soon to be redivorced—that is, she has married again.

—The Richmond *Examiner* suggests Mr. Robert Lincoln for the throne of Spain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Friday, June 18, 1869.

The uneasy feeling of the New York Money market has a depressing effect here, stocks, Government bonds, and gold being affected in a greater or less degree. But we cannot say that we have a stringent market, inasmuch as currency appears abundant for all wants, and the rates without material change. The Government yesterday sold in New York a million of gold, which realized an average of 137·80. This will cause a withdrawal of about $1,500,000 of currency from that market to-day, and no doubt create further pressure. This derangement, if continued, cannot fail to affect our city and ultimately advance the rates.

Call loans continue firm at 6 per cent. on Government and other collaterals, and discount at 6@8 per cent. for first-class business paper.

Government stocks are dull and weak. Gold opened at 138¼, and at the close of the Second Board is quoted on Third street at 138⅛.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull this morning and prices were weak. State loans sold at 100 for the third series. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the old at 94, and the new issues at 100. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 93⅜, ex-interest.

Reading Railroad was fairly active, closing at 49@49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad declined to 56⅛@56¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½, with 58¼ bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 54¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal stocks were inactive. 20 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 36¾ for Lehigh Navigation.

Nothing was done in Coal, Bank or Passenger Railway shares. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14 for Union, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 se	100	18 sh Penna R	56⅛
$100 City 6s, N. cap.	100	100 do	s30. 56⅛
cash	100	7 do	56⅛
$6000 N Jer Exemp. Is	104	100 do	b5wn. 56⅛
$1000 Leh Con l	81	100 do	s30wn. 56⅛
$1000 Leh gold l	93⅛	33 do	allotm'n. 56⅛
$5000 Phila & E 7s	89¾	17 do	56⅛
100 sh Read c	49⅛	200 do	b30. 56⅛
400 do	s.c. 49⅛	190 do	b5. 56⅛
200 do	s. 49⅛	200 do	s5. 56⅛
200 do	s. c. 49	100 do	b30. 56⅛
100 do	49 1-16	10 sh Leh Val R	s. 56⅛
5 sh Penna R	c. 56¾	3 do	56¾

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; do. 1862, 121¾@122¼; do. 1864, 116½@117½; do. 1865, 118¼@118½; do. 1865, new, 119@119¼; do. 1867, new, 119@119¼; do. 1868, 119@119½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@106¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137⅝@137¾; Silver, 132@134.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121@121¼; 5-20's of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 117@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅝; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 10-40's, 108⅛@108¾. Pacifics, 106⅛@106⅝. Gold, 137¾.

—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅝	10·40 A. M.	137⅜
10·07 "	137⅝	10·43 "	137⅝
10·25 "	137⅜	11·45 "	137⅝
10·24 "	138	11·46 "	137⅜
10·35 "	137⅝	11·50 "	137⅝
10·37 "	137⅝	12 M.	137⅜

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 17, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt
From St. Clair	4212 16
" Port Carbon	1492 07
" Pottsville	80 04
" Schuylkill Haven	831 15
" Auburn	42 18
" Port Clinton	3191 10
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	637 04
Anthracite Coal for the week	10,468 14
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	9,541 15
Total for the week paying freight	20,030 09
Coal for Company's use	1,596 12
Total all kinds for the week	21,627 01
Previously this year	1,476,079 03
Total	1,497,706 04
To Thursday, June 18, 1868	1,686,589 04

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Gold opened at 138⅛, sold at 137⅞, 138⅛, 137⅝, closing at 137⅝@137⅞. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $82,776,000, and the balances, $3,947,921·78. At the Treasury sale of gold bids were filed for $1,560,000; the highest was 138·04, and the lowest, 137·58. The one million sold was awarded as follows:—

Henry Clews & Co	$250,000 at 137·79½
Reid, Leo & Content	100,000 at 137·80
Baltzer & Taaks	100,000 at 137·95
Baltzer & Taaks	100,000 at 137·96
C. F. Smithers	50,000 at 137·87½
Samuel Bailie	50,000 at 138·04
Samuel Bailie	50,000 at 137·93
Lounsbery & Fanshaw	50,000 at 137·79
Lewis, Daniels & Co	100,000 at 137·86
Lewis, Daniels & Co	50,000 at 137·97
Lewis, Daniels & Co	50,000 at 137·83
Lewis, Daniels & Co	50,000 at 138·02

"Government bonds were a fraction higher, with a moderate demand for 5-20s of 1867, and for coupon 10-40s, the former selling at 119¾, and the latter at 108¾. Small lots of '64s changed hands at 117; New '65s sold at 119¾. Secretary Boutwell will be in town on Friday and Saturday, and remain over one day. On Wednesday next the Assistant Treasurer will purchase $1,620,000 5-20 bonds, in accordance with the order from Washington, directing him to purchase the additional amount of $620,000. He understands that the Secretary's purpose is to bring up the bond purchases to the amount required by the Sinking Fund act of February 25, 1862. He has already bought $6,000,000, and purchases of $2,620,000 are required to make the amount retired equivalent to one per cent. of the entire debt, for the first four months, which is the time he has been in office.

"Money has been in demand. The highest rate paid was ⅛ per cent. commission. The bulk of transactions was made at 7 per cent., currency interest, and 1-16 per cent. commission in addition. At the close of business hours the supply was somewhat increased, and loans were made at from coin interest to 1-32 flat. Commercial paper remains unsalable, in consequence of the high rates for money on call.

"Sterling Exchange was firm, under a light supply of bills. Prime 60-day bankers' bills were quoted at 109¾@109¾; sight, 110¼@110¾."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, June 18.—The Flour market is more active, but prices are quotably unchanged. About 1400 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $5·75@6·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@8 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·50@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·50 ₱ barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of red at $1·46@1·50; and amber at $1·50@1·60. Rye sells at $1·28@1·30 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is less active. Sales of yellow at 95c.; and 1500 bushels high Western mixed at 89@90c. Oats attracted but little attention. Sales of Western at 73@76c.; and Southern and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE LAST PRIZE FIGHT.

From the N. Y. World.

The exceptional and transcendent ruffianism of the fight between McCoole and Allen on Tuesday is not a matter for regret, but, contrariwise, for rejoicing. For it plainly foreshows the end of prize-fighting. When, as in this instance, the stronger party prevents the defeat of its favorite by overwhelming his superior antagonist and breaking up the fight, it is evident, even to the unintelligence of the average rough, that it is useless to venture money upon the success of the man who has the smaller following, no matter how far superior to his opponent the man may be. When this becomes clear, the weaker party which knows itself to be the weaker will refrain from venturing money, and when money ceases to be ventured, prize-fights will cease to be fought.

The utter brutality of this fight is useful in another way. Prize-fighting has always been a beastly business, and always properly under the ban of the law. But in its high and palmy days the men who encouraged them held themselves bound by a crude code of honor, by which, in the absence of legal protection, they generally secured fair play and what in their slang is called the winning of the better man on his merits. This was when Cribb, Jackson, and Gully were in the ring, and when prize-fighting, brutal as in its essence it always is, was yet in some respects almost respectable, and when some qualities which undoubtedly are manly qualities were fostered by it. But now pugilism has lost even the pretense of being in any way a manly art, and is followed, not by the mere brutal gladiators who were once the ornaments of the prize-ring, but by cowards, sneaks, thieves, and murderers, like this thug McCoole and this thug Allen. There are numbers of men of this class in New York whose existence is palpably useless and dangerous, but who are yet left at large and permitted, by the connivance, or, at least, by the sloth, of the police, publicly to arrange for prize-fights, publicly to carry out all the preliminaries of them, and to show themselves publicly with impunity. After their fights have been fought, surely there ought to be some such increase of stringency, either in the laws or in the administration of them, as would prevent such a thing. Here are hundreds of men in New York of whom every one knows, and who must know of themselves, that they ought to be hanged. Unfortunately, these wretches cannot be hanged, in the present state of the statute-book, for being what they are. But what a real boon it would be to them, as well as to the rest of us if they could be, if not summarily hanged, at least imprisoned and made to work as soon as they take any overt step in the practice of their vocations either as thieves, bullies, or murderers. If they would only fall foul of each other, when they elude the police and assemble for their devilish doings, and wage war to mutual extermination, there would be something consolatory about it. But they are too cowardly to do anything of the kind. Their assaults are all made upon inoffensive people who have either had the fatuity to attend the fight as spectators or who have the misfortune to dwell in the vicinity of the scene of it. They themselves are all, unhappily, left alive at the end of the fight, to return to their lairs and ply their vocations of sneak-thievery and sneak-murder until another fight lures them into the sunlight of notoriety. The names of the chief of them are well known to the police, and their habitat is equally known. From them come such crimes as the murder of Mr. Rogers, and the later murder of Larkin, who, doubtless, on general principles, deserved to be killed, but who did not deserve to be murdered. Is it impossible that these "infected districts" of humanity, whose boundaries are not local but spiritual, should be put under a sanitary regulation at least as strict as the precautions we adopt against the lesser evils of smallpox and cholera? Modern civilization condemns the old "outlawry" whereby the victim of it was made liable to be killed at sight by the first decent citizen who might see him. But, at least, these scoundrels might be placarded in some such wise as that they might be shunned and excluded from all public assemblies and from the public streets. Exposure is at present the only stigma which can be affixed to them; and that stigma it is easy to affix. But the prize-fighters themselves—although, for their good as well as ours, they unquestionably ought to be hanged—are less culpable, because less accountable, than the newspapers which act as their procurers and whose business it is to live out of their bloody trade. The men who conduct these papers at least know how to read and write, and they must know, therefore, what kind of morality they are helping to inculcate. But, instead of the incarceration of the savages and the suppression of the newspapers which pander to them, the chief of the former are sent to the Legislature to make laws for the government of the community of which they are the scum, and the chief of the conductors of the latter partake of the innermost councils of the President of the United States. *Quousque tandem?*

MONARCHY IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the necessity of organic political changes in Europe than the fact that it was, after the late revolution, at once taken for granted that regenerated Spain must necessarily be governed by a hereditary monarchy. The same opinion prevailed in 1808, when the Bourbons were expelled, and the crown was vested in Joseph Bonaparte and his heirs male; yet the Spanish population, at that time, exhibited a fierce determination not to submit to a foreign adventurer. It has now been supposed that the same game can be triumphantly played by a scion of the ruined House of Orleans. It is true, in our opinion, that those who speak of the Duke as merely a Bourbon scarcely do him justice. We think that the ancient feud between his own house and that of the Bourbons should be considered, and, so far as it goes, that it is somewhat in his favor. His father and his grandfather had great political vices. Hereditary opposition to the Court undoubtedly gave a liberal tinge to their actions—they were intriguers, but they necessarily intrigued upon the side of the people, and sought the masses they intended to use. The Orleans princes have always been better educated and naturally more intelligent than their cousins of Bourbon, who, after the Fourteenth Louis, did nothing but blunder. "He had lost," says Mad. de Genlis of Louis Philippe, "all that he had inherited from birth and fortune—nothing remained but what he had received from nature and me." In turn, he took great pains in the education of his own children, so that as princes they were quite exceptionally cultivated, and all of them had a good reputation for amiability and talent, presenting a forcible and favorable contrast to pure Bourbons and to most of the old French *noblesse*, having hardly anything of the pride, extravagance, and vanity of that body. They were trained—all the sons of Louis Philippe—to be useful to the State, and it must be admitted that they were useful. Everything promised a long and felicitous reign of their house, when the Spanish marriages negotiated by their father came and ruined him, costing him the moral approbation of the best part of Europe, and casting serious doubts upon his veracity and his personal integrity, putting a grave argument into the hands of the French Democracy, and at last sending him into exile. He had shown, at last, mean and mousing ways unworthy of a monarch, and his hold upon the French people was not sufficient to maintain him upon his throne.

It is now stated, upon good authority, that Montpensier has in Spanish affairs exhibited an inherited capacity for intrigue; that his money went far to effect the expulsion of the Queen; and there is in Spain a feeling that, to borrow the words of Rochefoucault, he "will promise according to his hopes and perform according to his fears." That he would make a better monarch than any living Bourbon is saying very little; for most of the relics of that family are foolish by nature, and, having never got the Right Divine of Kings out of their heads, are unfit to reign either as kings or queens. One cannot but wonder that the idea of a republic should have been so distinctly dismissed by the Chamber; but we believe that the dismissal is only for a time. In some respects there is no nation in Europe so well fitted for a republic as the Spanish; for the personal pride of all classes of men which there exists might, under some circumstances, naturally tend to a democracy. Bad government, as bad as possible, has never destroyed, has hardly tamed, the native fierceness of a people poor indeed but proud, and for a long time accustomed to take a decided though somewhat tumultuous part in public affairs, and yet still a people whom the religious element has accustomed to all necessary self-control, except under extraordinary circumstances. We do not believe that this badly-governed race, which was once felt as a power in the world, and which is still mindful of the traditional glories of Spain and still proud of its noble literature, will submit always to the enslavement by Church and State which has been its portion. It has proved already that it will have nothing to do with an adventurer in search of a crown. It refused, in darker days, to submit to foreign aggression even with ameliorated government. It has had quite enough of the sort of liberty which British alliances would bring. In short, it happens to be exactly in the right position and with requisite power to act for itself; and if not to-day, then to-morrow, it will so act. "The reason, Sancho," said his master, "why thou feelest that pain all down thy back, is, that the stick that gave it to thee was of length to that extent." The Spanish people know too well the length of royal sticks. The final disposition of the Montpensier notion goes far toward securing a republic in fact, if not in name. Meanwhile, let us hope for Spanish independence of Bourbons, and for Cuban independence of Spain!

PERU AND THE SPANISH COMPLICATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our very respectable and very slow Secretary of State, in his anxiety to avoid European complications, had lost sight of an American complication until a few days since, when he found it had grown to such magnitude that he took to his bed sick at heart. It will be remembered that not long since Peru and Chili were in a state of active war with Spain, during which the latter power sent a fleet into the Pacific, bombarded Valparaiso and burnt a portion of the city, and then proceeded to Callao to effect the same purpose there. Driven off in this attack by the superior gunnery of the Peruvians, the fleet finally wended its way back to the Atlantic with small prize money and scanty honors. The war slumbered in a state of inaction, and the recent administration at Washington tendered to the belligerents its good offices as a mediator for the restoration of peace. These were accepted, and commissioners from the parties were to meet in Washington next month to arrange the preliminaries.

The only party to the scheme to whom peace is worth more than the value of a button is Spain. She entered upon the war with the aggressive spirit of Quixote, without waiting to examine if the point of honor for an imaginary affront in the case of a merchant ship was well taken, and, having struck her blow, is now willing to forget and forgive. To add to her wish in this respect, it was the Cuban treasury which enabled her to strike the blow, the government at Havana being charged with the duty of paying the bills incurred by the Pacific fleet, and just now it is hardly in a position to repeat the act. But time, who does not wait for negotiators or nations, has, meanwhile, brought to the South American belligerents the opportunity to strike back, and that, too, at the vital part which enabled Spain to assert her strength as a power on the American side of this mundane ball. Cuba declares her independence, President Cespedes requests the antagonists of Spain to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and Peru and Chili do so with expressions of friendliness becoming nations at war.

Here the Spanish Minister comes upon the scene, and claims from Mr. Fish that, as it is the duty of his office to attend to the peace making between Spain and the belligerent members of the American family of nations, he shall also undertake to keep them from hitting back while negotiations are going on. He furthermore assumes that the course of the republics in the Cuban question is discourteous to the United States, and to illustrate his position cites the case of a private quarrel between two gentlemen which is under arrangement by a third party, and which he assumes ends the quarrel from the moment the arrangement to enter upon negotiations had been accepted. According to his view the quarrel is now ours, and not Spain's.

Setting aside the fallacy which is contained in comparing national to individual powers, our friend the Spanish Minister makes another very great mistake in assuming that a consent to open negotiations amounts to a treaty of peace or even a truce. If he will take the trouble to read, he will find the pages of history to abound in the contrary view, and we will cite one fact in American history for his easy reference:—Our last war with Great Britain did not cease while peace negotiations were going on at Ghent, and the greatest battle of the whole war—that of New Orleans—was fought after the negotiations had been concluded and the treaty of peace had been signed. The little episode of the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba need not, therefore, interrupt the negotiations at Washington, and they can be kept up even amid the greater coming complications which time will no doubt exhibit between the belligerents.

To Mr. Fish we present these assuring facts, in the hope that they will help him to a speedy recovery of his health. But we have a few words to say to him in regard to these Spanish complications. The people of the United States have recognized the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and are fast taking an attitude which will vindicate our national rights and national duties amid the great events that attend us. They see, too, and comprehend the petty party policy which would make bluster about the Alabama claims cover up and hide your delinquency in the higher duties which attend you in the American questions now pressing for a solution. If you rouse yourself to the duty of the hour the statesman's pen can solve these difficulties and further the hopes of civilization and humanity. If you do not waken to it, the difficulties will continue to gather around you until the Spanish complications open the grave of your reputation as a public man and of the hopes of the administration of which you are a part.

THE CAMPAIGN ABANDONED.

From the N. Y. World.

The proposed incorporation of Senator Sumner's speech into the platform of the radical party for the coming fall appears to have been given up. Exposure of the design and discussion killed it. The *World* showed the Republicans that their little game was not only disreputable but a losing one. The most pronounced of the radical papers—such as the *Evening Post*, the New York *Times*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and others—declare against it. Governor Curtin, who was to have led off in favor of the idea at Philadelphia on Saturday night, was scared out of doing it by the storm of opposition which the fatal discovery of his purpose by the *World* aroused. The pleas in protest against it have been that the administration must be left free to take its own course as circumstances arise, without being bound beforehand or menaced by popular clamor to any prescribed plan; also that, as likely as not, the Alabama claims will be removed from the domain of discussion into the field of diplomatic investigation before the fall elections set in; in which case any popular debate upon the business by the administration party would be as out of place as editorials on the guilt of a prisoner while he was on trial and before a jury has found any verdict. These are very respectable pleas, and, if they serve to prevent the precipitation of Mr. Sumner's grotesque production into the politics of the country, they will serve well. The real reasons, however, briefly are:—That the Alabama business is a dead affair; that Mr. Sumner's temporary and factitious prominence in this business has subsided; he is reduced to his normal insignificance now on both sides of the Atlantic in the minds of everybody but himself; that the motion to connect the party to that speech was a motion to galvanize a corpse into a make-believe life, and was meant not as an assistance, but as a menace to General Grant and to Secretary Fish, who have studiously snubbed the Sumner party ever since the President finished his third reading of the Senator's ill-assorted compilation. The only men who are willing now to indorse Mr. Sumner's position are Senators Nye and Howe, who know as little about international law as they do about the Sanscrit. Indeed, the Senator from Massachusetts may be considered a "lost cause." The Republican leaders know little enough, but they know too much to commit themselves to a policy liable to lead the United States into a war with Great Britain while our debt is undiminished and the Union still dissolved. Their party has never known how "to vindicate the national honor," as the phrase is. That sort of business has always succeeded in Democratic hands; and the organization whose highest successes have been disunion, debt, and reconstruction would be all at sea even with such a word as honor committed to their keeping. No! The campaign on the Sumner line has been abandoned. The Alabama claims will reach a satisfactory and speedy settlement if Mr. Motley will only hold his tongue, and if Mr. Fish succeeds in his wish to bring over their consideration to this side.

ON WITH THE DANCE!

From the N. Y. Times.

A new device, worse while it lasts than hand-shaking, has been invented to vex the soul of General Grant, torture his toes, and shake him from his equanimity. This device is the device of dancing. Wherever he goes now a quadrille is prepared to ensnare him, and he is asked to lead off in the set of honor. It was so last week at Annapolis, and again this week at West Point. And what is true of the President is also true of the General, both of whom would probably face any other kind of "balls" rather than these, and go through any amount of marching rather than one such "hop." At Annapolis, we are told, Grant, instead of "leading off" in his set, was very submissively led off, evidently knowing no more of the figures, and doing them no better, than a "frozen-toed turkey." Sherman, on the other hand, was, says Jenkins, "awkward, and quite as bold as awkward, taking steps like his soldiers marching to the sea." As for Grant, says the same authority, "he had a scared look on his face that moved your heart;"—

"Every figure was to him the Wilderness over again, and more fearful. He turned away too soon from his partner, and turned to the next lady, holding up his hands appealingly, like an innocent kitten with its burnt paws, and lost himself constantly almost beyond recovery. For every step he took he seemed he would prefer facing another Donelson. The duties of high office had worn him considerably. Its pleasure threatened to be his *coup de grace*."

All this we take to be literally true, because the testimony to it is uniform and unvarying. And as again at West Point, a conscientious reporter declares:—

"The attempts of the President and General Sherman to go through the dance with credit were by no means successful, the Chief Magistrate seeming to lack energy; the General of the Army, on the other hand, exhibiting an immense amount of motive vim, but wanting sadly in judgment."

Captains in vain punched the President; in vain did Colonels pull back the General, and at length, we are told, the President, "very much abashed, deserted the Terpsichorean field," followed by General Sherman, who was much better satisfied with his performances in that line. We repeat, therefore, that this business ought to be abandoned, in mercy to our high officers. Not every one that shone at Waterloo cut a fine figure at the Brussels ball the night before. At all events, we drop the hint that if Boston will spare General Grant a repetition of this later torture, and all other people will do likewise, they will establish a strong claim upon the President's gratitude.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW GLASS
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT,
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,300 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	53,050 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	133,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 25.	Market value, $1,130,335 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,483 24
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,913 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,267 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $457,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 2t5

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [3 18s

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks or Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets $2,250,000
Capital, $500,000.
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	J. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4f No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
J. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	97

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street,

Ho, for North Carolina.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

In your issue of June 11, a slight, too slight notice is taken of the meeting in the Bank of the Republic Buildings of the subscribers and other parties interested in the stock of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company of North Carolina. The very marrow or pith of the matter was inadvertently omitted. I mean the composite character of that meeting. Its most peculiar, yet strikingly valuable feature, I may be pardoned for glossing over in my haste, in penning the article of the 8th of June, ventilating the energy of our fellow-citizens, the untiring, indomitable lumbermen along our Delaware avenue, in stretching forth their arms to the interminable forests of the frigid North to swell the trade of our metropolis. Then, as soon as the temple of the "god of war" is closed, the hatchet buried, and the dulcet notes of peace sound throughout our late perturbed, sorrow-stricken country, they follow upon the footsteps of those bearing the olive branch to our brethren of the "Sunny South;" not to "hold the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope," but to bid them be of good cheer, the time of passion has passed—God grant forever! Again, instead of the sharp crack of the rifle or the booming of the siege gun, or the confused clatter of the park of field flying artillery, upon the gentle breeze is borne the song of the husbandman, the lowing of herds, and in the hummock swamps and primitive evergreen forests is heard the peaceful sound of the woodman's axe.

Again, in the article of the 8th instant, under the caption of "Go ahead ativeness," I conjured the peace-loving philanthropist to take the front in the reconstr ion, instead of committing our restored breth n of the land of flowers to the "tender mercies" of the blatant political demagogue.

Well, sir, will your readers believe that the very spirits I was calling (as I supposed) from the vasty deep were quietly, unobtrusively, yet resistlessly encountering discouragements, impediments, menaces, every imaginable hostile element among those who were prepared, on their advent, to treat their noble representative, the resolute Francis Lightfoot, with an outfit of tar and feathers and an agreeable ride on a rail?

But "presto!" these same "Hotspurs" now bid all Yankeedom welcome, "wooden nutmegs" and all, provided always they go, as did these broad-brimmed, straight-breasted, placid, peace-loving, law-abiding, liberty-loving, good old Chester county and New Jersey agriculturalists, with their genial Christian faces bedecked with smiles, while their hands were extended, not meaninglessly empty, but full of hard-earned dollars, to the restored landholder, bidding him with the "material aid" to work out for himself and posterity a glorious destiny. Of such was composed the meeting of stockholders of the 10th, with the enterprising Gaskill at their head. I was taken, I confess, by surprise.

With regard to the work in their hands, with the great and liberal privileges accorded them by the State, and with their prolific farms in old Chester and Burlington and Salem forming the backbone of the undertaking, there can be prospectively "no such word as fail;" and while listening as a privileged spectator to their demure yet fervid, even-toned remarks (not spread-eagle speeches), I was ready to toss up my cap and shout, "God bless Quakerdom!" if comprised of such. L. S. C.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The corner-stone of the Chapel of the Boardman Mission of the First Baptist Chuch was laid yesterday afternoon, at Broad and Reed streets, with appropriate ceremonies.

The chapel will be of Trenton brown stone, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The main audience chamber will seat 400 persons, and the gallery 125. The gallery will be finished in a way to accommodate a portion of the Sunday school, numbering 175 scholars. The corner-stone was laid by the pastor of the present church, Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D. It contained a history of the enterprise, list of officers, daily papers, and sundry coins. Addresses were made by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Rev. Benj. Griffith, D. D., and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Boardman.

—Soon after 9 o'clock last evening, as the excursion of the Third Baptist Sunday School landed at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot wharf, a difficulty occurred between the watchman and passengers about passing through the gate. During the disturbance, the watchman, it is alleged, discharged a pistol among the passengers, shooting Henry Barnes, aged fourteen years, and slightly wounding him in the leg. The watchman was badly cut on the head with a stone. He was arrested by the police.

—The Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College held their annual meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening. The Hon. George M. Stroud presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuring year:—President, Hon. George M. Stroud; Vice-Presidents, Hons. C. J. Biddle, Benj. Harris Brewster, Furman Sheppard, Dr. Ed. Hartshorne, and Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D.; Treasurer, Ed. S. Clarke; Secretary, Joseph K. McCammon; Executive Committee, Craig Biddle, Samuel Robb and John Cochran.

—The Rev. Norris M. Jones, pastor of the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John's, Frankford road, died on Tuesday at his late residence, No. 817 East Norris street. His funeral will take place this afternoon at St. John's Church, Brown street, below Third.

—Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held in the hall northwest corner of Front and Master streets.

—The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the partial burning of the roof of No. 311 South Front street, occupied by Walters, Buck & Co., manufacturers of fruit and oyster cans. Damage trifling.

—The alarm at 11½ o'clock last night was caused by a fire at the feed store of Robert MacMullin, Twenty-first and Market streets. Loss trifling.

—The alarm at 11 o'clock last evening, was caused by the destruction of a shed used as a carpenter shop, southeast corner of Cumberland and Scpviva streets.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¾.

—A corps of veterans are awaiting transportation to Cuba.

—President Grant arrived at New York this morning.

—The Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville Railroad is completed to Peru, Ind.

—By an explosion at Brazil, Ind., yesterday, two men were killed and several others injured.

—On his way from Boston to New York, President Grant was saluted, and spoke at Springfield and Worcester, Mass.

—The "Mexican" monument, in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg, was yesterday crowned with a statue of Victory.

—The remains of Junius Brutus Booth have been removed to Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. The body of John Wilkes Booth will be reinterred by the side of his father and brother.

—Patrick McGrath, under arrest in New York for theft, has been recognized as the murderer of Thomas Hayes, at Detroit, a month ago.

—The British barque Mary A. Troop, from Androssin to New York, was, on the 15th inst., run down by the steamship Pennsylvania, off Sandy Hook. The mate and three of the crew only were saved.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, June 17.—Great meetings have been held by republicans in Valladolid and Seville, to protest against the presence in Spain of Montpensier.

In the Cortes Prim declared that all officers who refused to take the oath to obey the Constitution would have their names stricken from the army rolls.

Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, said that, now the Constitution and Regency had been adopted, the shouting of republican cries in the streets would be a legal offense, and would be prohibited. The declaration produced a great sensation in the Chamber.

Marshal Serrano will take the oath of office as Regent on Friday. Trouble is apprehended.

LONDON, June 17—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway said that when the Republic of Mexico was re-established, it declined intercourse with powers which had recognized the empire, and the British Minister consequently withdrew. The Government had no objection to reopen relations, but the overtures must first come from Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Dr. North, explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consulting his colleagues, and on his own responsibility. The Government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. Each estate of the kingdom was entitled to the fullest freedom of speech, and he would regard with great jealousy any attempt to interfere with it, especially if made by a Minister of the Crown. He, himself, and Mr. Bright, both discouraged any popular action leading to interference with the independence of the lords. Wherever overtures had been made to them to attend public meetings, they had both steadily declined.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a crowded attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the Opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the Government, and whether, in the present crisis, it was a proper support and assistance to give the Government? He said the Government must either endorse or repudiate the letter.

Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter, and said the Cabinet had declined to discuss the policy to be pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that none of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published.

He thought the Cabinet was not responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and, for himself, he regretted Mr. Bright's language; but he had Mr. Bright's authority for stating that he had no intention to express disrespect to their Lordships, and if any pain had been caused to them by his words, he expressed unfeigned regret.

BREMEN, June 17.—The King, in opening the new naval port of Heppens, returned thanks to the promoters of the enterprise. Although the late King had commenced this work, political circumstances subsequntly interferred with the establishment of a German port here, but Providence had now permitted him to accomplish what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the development in the future of the young German navy.

LONDON, June 17.—Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Porte protests against the power assumed by the Pasha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal. Such invitations, it is maintained, should only emanate from the Sultan, as suzserain of the Pasha.

FLORENCE, June 17.—The King of Italy has prorogued the Italian Parliament.

HAVANA, June 16, via KEY WEST, June 17.—General Quesada's report of the battles of May 16 has been received. There were two engagements on the road between Puerto Padre and Las Tunas, resulting in victories for the insurgents. The Spaniards retreated in a panic, losing in both fights. two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The Cuban loss was twenty-five.

Advices from Nuevitas are to the 11th instant. General Ferrer returned on the 8th, having assisted in escorting a convoy of supplies to Las Tunas. A desperate fight occurred at Brinosa, in which the Spanish artillery compelled the rebels to retire, but they fell back in good order, and continued to harass the escort until it reached Las Tunas.

On their return the troops were not molested, and they arrived at Nuevitas with nineteen cases of cholera. A train of cars from Puerto Principe reached Nuevitas on the 10th, a hand-car in advance of the train being captured by the insurgents.

A commission of volunteers was about to leave Nuevitas for Havana, to procure the removal of General Latona.

The Spanish officers in that quarter are much dishcartened by their inglorious work, but continue to make exaggerated reports of operations against the insurgents.

Letters from Santiago to the 8th report that two expeditions had landed—one near Guantinoma, and the other near Baracoa. The first expedition was said to have been annihilated, but the truth is that a small party sent out by the filibusters to communicate with the insurgents was cut off, and the rest were in a precarious condition.

It is rumored that the soldiers have killed General Baceta.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon, their regular day. The philosopher in the faded hat, the man with but one eye, and the gentleman who wears a coat with no sleeve to the left arm, were among the occupants of the gallery. As there was no prospect of rain, the usual visitors to the lobbies found more enjoyable pastime in balancing themselves upon the toadstools in Independence Square. This was the business done:

SELECT BRANCH.—President Stokely in the chair. To say that he literally filled it would be a deviation from the line of truth in which the reporter of this paper has undeviatingly promenaded.

Mr. King offered a resolution directing the paving of Reed street, in the area between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

This, after some debate, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kramer offered a petition that Broad street be paved, from Coates street downward, with Nicholson pavement.

The petition in question was about the size of a roll of wall-paper. It was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Cattell presented an ordinance appropriating $3000 to make sundry inevitable and indispensable repairs to the interior of the buildings of Girard College. On the principle that many subsequent ones are saved by a stitch taken in time, this bill was passed.

Mr. Hodgdon reported an ordinance appropriating $28,000 to lay water pipe in Lehigh avenue between Frankford road and Broad street. Several gentlemen drew pathetic pictures of the unsatisfied thirst existing in the neighborhood, and of the waterless bathtub in which young America longs to lave. The bill, however, was recommitted. The sentiment of the Chamber seemed to be that it needed a little inquisitorial examination previous to its passage.

The same gentlemen reported from the Committee on Water an ordinance appropriating $123, to be refunded to certain parties who had made surplus payment on water rents and pipe laying. Passed.

Mr. Smith reported, for the Committee on City Property, an ordinance appropriating $1300 to put the "tobacco warehouse," which is the property of the city, in occupiable condition. It was stated that the premises are rented from the city by the Philadelphia Warehousing Company; that they are in such condition that the insurance companies have increased their rates of insurance upon commodities stored within them.

The measure was at first opposed. After some remarks by Messrs. McCall, Bumm, and Plumly, it passed without a dissenting vote.

An ordinance appropriating $3000 to buy a lot for school purposes, in Wood street, east of Seventeenth, was passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $100 to pay the salary of the Secretary of the local board of the Twentieth Section.

Also, one to expend $1300 in rendering weather-proof the roof of the Lincoln Grammar School of the Fifteenth Section.

A report from the School Committee recommending the creation of a loan of $535,000 for school-extension purposes, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill authorizing the purchase of lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh street and Lehigh avenue, another on the southwest corner Hancock and Cumberland streets, and a third in Adams street, was referred to the same committee for consideration.

Mr. Jones, of the Committee on Law, reported that, in accordance with specific instructions, certain matters in connection with the collection of the militia tax have been closely investigated. The report represents that the complaints of so many citizens of unlawful collection and of unwarrantable inconvenience and exactions to parties interested are most certainly well founded. More than this, the report says these grievances inflicted upon our citizens by the present deputy collector could, and should have been, entirely avoided. When the present Receiver of Taxes entered upon his official duties, he appointed, at the request of the Military Board, Edmund Randall as a deputy to collect the militia tax for the year 1868. The Receiver, Mr. Melloy, had a list of all the delinquents for said tax prepared by his predecessor in office. This was the official basis for said militia tax. It was placed at the disposal of Mr. Randall. It was valuable, because it presented the names of those who had paid the tax and of those who had declined to do so. The list was so perfect that it included the names of those who, for valid and sufficient reasons, were excused from paying the tax. The report states that by that gentleman it was contemptuously ignored, and that he procured the list as originally made of all persons liable to military duty, as returned to the City Commissioner. This, the report states, includes not only the names of all who had already paid their tax, but of all those who, for proper reasons, had been exempted from the payment of the tax. The report further states that this class of people, when presenting the documents in the shape either of receipts for payment, or of absolution from the necessity of payment, were treated at the room of the tax-gatherer with contumely in all cases, with indignity in some; and that the general bearing of the officials toward them was swinish. People crippled for life, it is stated in the report, as well as those trembling in the decrepitude of extreme old age, were serenely informed that, unless they paid the tax, their little possessions would be seized upon and sold. The committee report that, in one case, a man was informed that the crutches supporting his mutilated form were liable to distraint for want of payment of the militia tax. The committee regret the apparent absence of any power in Councils to control the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Melloy's subordinates in office, and state that the redress of these grievances rests wholly in the magnanimity and conscientiousness of the individual in question.

From the Committee on Law was received a report that City Councils do not possess that degree of canine power that enables them to put a tax upon dogs.

Mr. Smith reported an ordinance appropriating $6000 to erect a morgue at the junction of Corinthian avenue and Brown street. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, of a special committee, reported adversely to the experiment of macadamizing Rope-ferry road at the expense of the city. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

The resolution from Common Council notifying the Arch-street and Hestonville Railroad to remedy the disgraceful condition of their tracks, was unanimously concurred in.

Also, one rearranging the election divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

The resolution to open Williams, Memphis, and Sheridan streets was also concurred in.

The one changing the place of voting in the Second Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward was indefinitely postponed.

A batch of highway bills were concurred in.

Also, one to change the place of voting in the Thirteenth Division of the Fifteenth Ward.

Also, one authorizing the City Solicitor to employ additional counsel to argue the case of the constitutionality of the registry law. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—The Chamber was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of David McClain, Esq., late representative in Common Council from the Fourth Ward.

Joseph F. Marcer, President, called the members to order shortly after three o'clock, and the following business was transacted:

From the President of South-street Bridge Commission, Mr. Moses A. Dropsie, was received a communication requesting an appropriation of $90 for the payment of interest on such bonds as may have been issued by the Commission prior to that date. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several petitions asking for the laying of the Nicholson pavement on Broad street, south of Coates, were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Fareira presented a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the officers of the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway to have Arch street repaired and put in proper condition. An amendment including Race, Vine and Twenty-first streets was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

One, presented by Mr. Calhoun, called for the opening of Sixth street, from Mifflin to Moyamensing avenue, and Seventh street, from Celest to Moyamensing avenue.

A resolution offered by Mr. Harrison, to have the fence across Sheridan street and the dirt on said street removed, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Gates submitted a resolution granting permission to the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward to locate a public drinking-fountain on Market square.

Mr. Hanna moved an amendment, that the building of the fountain shall be under the superintendence of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended passed.

The Committee on Finance, through Mr. Shoemaker, reported an ordinance providing for the extinguishment of a certain ground rent, upon a property at Front and Dock streets, by the payment of $1600 in gold or its equivalent. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $300 for the printing of additional city digests.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the bill was postponed for the present.

Mr. Shoemaker, by instruction of the committee, reported back the bills making appropriations for new schoolhouses in the Tenth and Twenty-second Wards, and asked their reference to the Committee on Schools. The bills were so referred.

The Chair called up the ordinance relating to hackney carriages, which had been made the special order for four o'clock, and the Chamber went into committee of the whole for its consideration. The first three sections were stricken out because they were in conflict with the provisions of the old law. The sections agreed to empower the high constables to visit the stables of owners of coaches and impose a penalty of five dollars if they are obstructed by them; also empowering them to order away from stands any coaches as may not be supplied with suitable horses or harness; requiring the driver to give his passenger a card with the number of the carriage, and requiring police officers to arrest for all violations of the law. The bill, as reported to the Chamber, passed.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, reported a resolution to pave Palethorp, Fortieth, Penn, and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave and grade Orthodox street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Ninth street from Jefferson to Oxford.

Also, a resolution authorizing the transfer of a contract for the building of a sewer on Locust street, west of Nineteenth, from Mr. Mr. E. Mooney to Mr. E. S. McGlue. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, chairman of the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance authorizing the butchers in the Eleventh-street markets to sell all kinds of flesh meat from the same stall. Agreed to.

The Chair named Messrs. Jenner, Evans, and S. P. Huhn a committee of conference to confer with the Select Chamber in reference to the suspension of the South Penn Hose Company.

Mr. Bardsley, from the committee of conference, reported favorably to the concurrence of the Chamber in the amendments of Select Council on the bill relative to the erection of a schoolhouse in the Twelfth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, member from the Thirteenth Ward, tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1, 1870. Accepted.

Mr. Wagner presented a resolution for the closing of the offices of the various city departments at two o'clock during the months of July and August. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution directing the Committee on Law to confer with the Commissioners of South-street Bridge as to the possibility of the city being allowed to construct it. Agreed to.

The resolution providing for the adjournment of Councils on the first Thursday in July and the reassembling on the 16th of September, was called up by Mr. Hall, and passed.

Mr. H. Huhn called up the ordinance relative to stands for market wagons, and moved to recommit to the Committee on Markets. Agreed to.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bardsley to change the place of voting in the Twelfth Division of the Seventh Ward, was debated and lost.

Bills from Select Council were concurred in as follows:

Resolution to lay water pipe on Lombard and other streets.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Law from the consideration of of abuses in the collection of the militia tax.

Ordinance refunding overpaid water and other taxes.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Schools from the consideration of a certain subject.

Ordinance appropriating $1300 for repairs to the tobacco warehouse.

An ordinance appropriating $3000 for the purchase of a lot of ground on Wood street, east of Seventeenth.

The ordinance from Select Council appropriating $1500 for a new roof on the Lincoln Grammar School was referred to the Committee on Schools. Its passage was opposed by Mr. Hetzell, who said that he was not in favor of appropriating money for labor that should have been properly done by the contractor. The schoolhouse was a new one.

Mr. Kline offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee of three from each Chamber, to act with the Finance Committee in the consideration of taxing personal property for municipal purpose. Agreed to. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'28	MOON SETS	1 05
SUN SETS	7'35	HIGH WATER	9'23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WISSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	June 5
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 5
Atalanta	London	New York	June 5
Hermann	Southampton	New York	June 8
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 8
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 9
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	June 10
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 10

FOR EUROPE.

Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 18
City of London	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Erin	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bellona	New York	London	June 19
Atalanta	New York	London	June 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Mariposa, Leighton, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Lophema, Congdon, Pictou, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Lavinia, Douglass, Pictou, do.
Schr Southerner, Darling, Boston, David Cooper.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, and Commodore, Wilson, from Delaware City, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 17.—Six barges leave to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Reliance; Rose Ann; Gen. Butler; G. McGaffray; J. N. Wetstall; and W. & J. Thompson, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, from Alicante for Philadelphia, remained at Gibraltar 28th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Barque Melbourne, Horton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 16th inst., off the Delaware.

Barque S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, hence, at Trinidad 6th instant.

Barque R. A. Allen, Tarr, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, from Genoa for Philadelphia, was at anchor in Sandy Bay 26th ult.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, sailed from Havre 3d inst. for New York—before reported for Philadelphia.

Brig Estelle, Delap, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.

Brig Anna, Weslerdyke, hence, at St. Jago 28th ult.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, at Cardenas 7th inst., from Wiscasset.

Brig George Harris, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst.

Brig Hattie Grant, ——, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 7th inst.

Schr Easton, Wilson, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 1st inst.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, from Gardiner, Me., for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., off Fire Island.

Schr S. T. Baker, Goodale, hence, at New Haven 16th instant.

Schr George Fales, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schrs E. B. Emery, Clayton, and Zeyla, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, cleared at Boston 16th inst., for Richmond, Me.

Schr L. A. Bagles, Bayles, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 7th inst.

Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, hence for New Bedford, and A. Terrill, Atwood, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 16th inst.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schrs Hattie Page, Haley, and S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, cleared at Boston 16th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs Philanthropist, Warren, hence for Bangor, and William Penn, Davis, hence for Dorchester, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Capt. T. A. Scott, of the Neptune Submarine Company, reports that the wreck of the Scotland, off Sandy Hook, is so far removed that vessels drawing not more than from 12 to 14 feet can safely pass over her at low water.

The following letter has been addressed to Col. Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

SIR:—At your request I visited the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre, and found the soundings to be as follows:—At the lowest tide, from five fathoms water shallows gradually to 18 feet to the inner buoy. From the inner buoy to the first stake mark 12½, 17 feet. From the first stake mark to the second 16½, 17, 18 feet. From the second stake mark to the outer south buoy 20, 23, 24 feet to five fathoms, clear of all obstructions, to the Gulf.

Very respectfully, CHARLES H. SMITH, U. S. B. O., Pass-a-l'Outre.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WARE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 31f Delanco, N. J.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilbes Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing to any degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Cranall's Patent Crutches, superior to any other in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 1 2

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 999 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16]

DR. EINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 9 to 5. No. 20 S. ELEVENTH Street. 4 4

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 18, BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS J. REMPHILL, Business Manager and Treasurer. Morton's delightful Comedy, in three acts, of SPEED THE PLOUGH. To conclude with the domestic Drama of THE RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood..... Mr. A. EVERLY
SATURDAY.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN AND ROBERT MACAIRE. MONDAY EVENING, June 21, will be presented the Romantic, Thrilling Irish Drama, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock. Last night but one of the favorite, MISS SUSAN GALTON, Only night of Levy's charming Opera.
FANCHETTE. FANCHETTE.
Hortense de Laval..... Miss Susan Galton
Pierre..... Mr. Thomas Wrenn
Marquis de Beaupre..... Mr. A. Kelleher
Conclude with JEANETTE'S WEDDING.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. After which, Shakespeare's comedy, KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine..... Mrs. JOHN DREW
Petruchio..... Mr. BARTON HILL
In preparation HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. The return of Gus Williams. Continued Engagement of the Dashwoods. First week of the new ballet, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. New attractions by the Stars, Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 6f

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.
PURSE AND STAKE, $500.
Three in five to harness. Good Day and Track.
P. DALEY, s. h. HARRY D.
J. SORAT, g. h. IRONSIDES.
D. BODINE, VICTOR PATCHEN.
Entrance $1.
Members' privileges suspended. 6 18 2t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct. of Opium, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1000 ounces; Camphor, 120 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts, altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candles; 5000 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, adhesive and Isinglass Plasters in large quantities; 2000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scales, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatulas, Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 3000 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes.

Particulars in Catalogues.

Terms—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale.

All purchases to be removed in five days, and errors corrected after removal of the goods.

6 16 6

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price to three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

JOHN BRIGHT is the great radical bugaboo of the English Tories. He is given to expressing his opinion in plain terms, and he has an unpleasant way of uttering unwelcome truths just at the moment when his political antagonists least like to hear them. Since he has been a Cabinet minister he has managed to conduct himself with an amount of discretion that was scarcely to be expected of him, but "the old man would be talking" just when his fellow Cabinet officers most desired him to keep silence. He has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he very plainly expresses that if the House of Lords reject the Irish Church bill, the next thing to be done will be to abolish their Lordships.

The Lords who are letting "I dare not wait upon I would" have concluded, with a very ill grace, to swallow the bitter radical pill presented to them in the shape of the Irish Church bill, and only wish for a reasonable excuse to decline the dose. Mr. Bright's letter, therefore, has created an intense excitement in the upper house; and although he only repeats what the most influential papers have already said, his position as a Cabinet Minister gives his words an importance that they would not otherwise have. Mr. Bright says significantly:—"As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country, they may go on for a long time; but when they thwart its course they may meet with unpleasant accidents." Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, and Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, have been obliged to disavow any responsibility for Mr. Bright's unofficial actions, and any intention on the part of the Government to threaten the House of Lords.

Mr. Bright's letter was certainly unfortunate at this particular juncture, as it is expedient that the pill which the peers have to swallow should be sugared as much as possible, but it points to the inevitable, and this accounts for the wrath which it excited in the hearts of Lord Derby and other Tory leaders; and it would not be surprising if they made use of it as a bit of political capital to excuse their rejection of the bill.

"OUR ANCIENT LIBERTIES UNIMPAIRED."

SOMEBODY will have to look after the Democratic Mayor of Boston. The excitement of the great Peace Jubilee is too much for him, and in the enthusiasm of the occasion he has given utterance to opinions that no genuine adherent of the old "Secesh" party can consider other than revolutionary and in a high degree antagonistic to the simon-pure Democratic principles as they have been preached by the press and the politicians ever since the loyal States made up their minds to whip the Rebels into submission to the laws of the land rather than to allow them to have things all their own way, simply because they labored under the delusion that one true-born Southerner could whip five Yankees any day in the week. For eight long and weary years, the Democracy have been unable to get their fingers near the national money-bags, and consequently they have never wearied of asserting that the country was going to the bowwows, that our "ancient liberties" were overthrown, that the Constitution was trampled under foot, and that Radical fanaticism was grinding everybody under the iron heel of an odious despotism.

In vino est veritas, and we suppose that the excitement of the great Peace Jubilee has had the exhilarating effect of champagne on Mayor Shurtleff, and induced him to open his mouth unguardedly, and to give utterance to truths which at another time he would have felt constrained to suppress for the "good of the party." In his address of welcome at the inauguration of the Peace Jubilee on Tuesday, the Democratic Mayor of Boston stated that "this national festival was instituted to commemorate the return of peace to our country, the restoration of our ancient liberties unimpaired, our national bonds of union unbroken, and our honor and credit unsullied." This is a clear and emphatic case of political treason, and in uttering such sentiments as these Mayor Shurtleff has gone back on the principles of the party that elected him, and will doubtless be claimed hereafter by the steadfast and unchangeable adherents of the modern Jefferson Davis Democracy, with the political renegades who use the shoulders of the "unterrified" in order to climb to positions of power, and then kick away the support by which fame and power were obtained.

If such principles as these are to be enunciated by representative Democrats, we inquire, seriously, what is to become of the Democratic party? The demolition of our liberties, the sundering of our bonds of union, the repudiation of our debt, have all been the chief stock in trade of Democratic leaders, and have been insisted upon with a pertinacity that has doubtless carried conviction to the minds of the rank and file, who know only that they have been kept out of office for many a weary year, and are quite ready to consider such a condition of affairs as sufficient to destroy the Constitution and upset our whole social and political system.

For our own part, we are heartily glad to hear such sentiments from the Democratic Mayor of Boston, and we unite with him in expressing the hope that "the harmony of the occasion will strike deep in the hearts of all, leaving the most lasting and sacred impressions, and that peace and goodwill will forever reign triumphant."

NAPOLEON IN CONTEMPT.

Now that the French elections are concluded, and the result, as shown by the latest returns, stands 3,671,524 against the empire to 4,427,041 in its support, the astute ruler of France has re-inaugurated the persecution of his enemies. The whole establishment of *Le Rappel* newspaper has been brought to grief for inciting a contempt of the Government in the minds of the people. The editor of the journal has been sentenced to pay a fine of 3000 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months for this high-handed crime. This, of course, is in strict accordance with the Napoleonic system; but in this case the Government has ventured further than it usually goes, and has also inflicted a fine of 1000 francs and an imprisonment of one month upon each and every man employed in the office! In this way a score, at least, of names has been added to the list of those who are held up as martyrs to the cause of freedom, in the eyes of more than three millions and a half of Frenchmen. A more short-sighted policy could not possibly be adopted and pursued by the Imperial Government, but short-sightedness is the characteristic weakness of despotism, the double-edged sword which inflicts the most serious injury when it rebounds in the hands of him who wields it.

An unquestioned majority of the thinking classes of the empire have declared against it. Though the terror inspired by the immense array of the army and the patronage wielded through the complicated machinery of the civil government, a nominal majority of 755,517 for the present regime has been secured, and by the gerrymandering of the legislative districts this nominal majority has been swelled to a relatively overwhelming proportion in the Chamber; but despite all this, the empire has been repudiated by the people.

Under these circumstances, the wisest course that Napoleon could pursue would be an attempt to prevent further defections to the opposition, by abandoning the system of personal government and resorting to that of a responsible ministry, subject to the fluctuations of public opinion, as indicated by the votes of the Corps Legislatif. There are no signs, however, that Louis Napoleon will make such an attempt. He appears to be wedded to the old Bourbon idea that the monarch is the State, and this idea he will doubtless attempt to enforce until the streets of Paris are again swarming with the denizens of the faubourgs and obstructed by numberless barricades. Then there will be a turn in the current of events, and the *coup d'etat* of the Prince President will at last be thwarted by the *coup d'etat* of the people.

THE LAND TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

WE published yesterday a statement in regard to the causes of the recent contentions in Kansas, which at one time threatened to reach the proportions of a local civil war. The dispute illustrates at once the indefinite character of some of the Indian treaties, the eagerness of speculators to monopolize large tracts of public lands, and the stern resistance of *bona fide* settlers to schemes devised to rob them of their homesteads.

The questions in dispute will no doubt be fully investigated by the courts, and there may be some points favorable to the Indian title which have not been properly presented; but we think the lawyers who pronounced it worthless, as against the settlers, had good reason for that opinion.

In 1838 the Government granted to the Cherokee nation fourteen million acres of land to hold forever, but the grant was subject to several conditions, one of which was that the Indian title should revert to the United States if the tribe abandoned the territory in question. In point of fact, it seems that the aborigines never occupied this territory. They selected a home further south, and if they ever used their Kansas possessions at all, it must have been simply as an occasional hunting ground.

As settlers flocked into Kansas, they naturally and properly located themselves upon desirable tracts which had no apparent owner, with the confident expectation that the Government would follow the usual course of proceeding in extinguishing any vague Indian claim that might exist, and in giving to the men who tilled the soil and erected improvements the privilege of perfecting their title on the usual terms.

The present controversy seems to have originated in one of the plundering schemes, designed at once to cheat the Indians and industrious white men, with which the nation is already too familiar, and which the Indian Department has done far too much to encourage. The Cherokees permitted their claim to lie dormant, or, according to the terms of the treaty, to become worthless, until 1865–6, when it was revived, and a large tract was sold, nominally for their benefit, but really to give a company of speculators an opportunity to enrich themselves. It appears that the Secretary of the Interior acted in this matter without a critical examination of the Indian title, and without consultation with either the General Land Office or the Attorney-General. If this scheme is successful, and if it is decided that the Indian title is valid, they will receive but a tithe of its true value, while the present and future settlers will be placed at the mercy of land monopolists.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the leading editor of the New York *Times*, who expired at 5 o'clock this morning. As he was one of the ablest writers and most successful and prominent newspaper men in the United States, and as he combined with his professional triumphs no small degree of influence and skill as a politician, his career has been highly distinguished, and he earned by his talents and indefatigable labors a front rank among the intellectual men of this country.

He was born at Lima, in Livingston county, New York, on the 24th of January, 1820, and spent his youth in working on his father's farm during the summer and attending school during the winter. At the age of sixteen he became a district school teacher, and at the age of twenty he graduated at the University of Vermont. Soon afterwards he removed to New York, and he soon found congenial occupation in contributing to the columns of the New York *Tribune*. In 1841, when he was but twenty-one years of age, he was promoted to the post of managing editor of the New York *Tribune*. That sheet was then in its infancy, and he is said to have done good service in increasing its reputation. Greeley appears to have been the first editor to recognize the genius of the man who was destined to become subsequently a sore thorn in his side; and although they have been bitter antagonists since, and have differed as widely in their views as it was possible for two men who belonged to the same party to differ, their angry controversies will pass into history rather as illustrations of their skill in upholding their respective opinions, than as truthful expositions of their real estimate of each other; and Greeley, as the survivor of these conflicts, will be as ready to bedeck the grave of his dead rival, as Raymond would have been to pay a fitting tribute to the Nestor of the *Tribune*, if fate had decreed that he should be the first to enter the portals of eternity.

Subsequently Raymond became the leading editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, while it was under the control of James Watson Webb. While industriously engaged in the discharge of the duties connected with this position, he was also acting as reader for the firm of Harper & Brothers, those sagacious publishers readily recognizing his fine literary taste and accurate judgment. In 1849 he was elected to the State Assembly. In 1850 he was re-elected and made Speaker, and about this time he relinquished his position on the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and, after a short trip to Europe, he returned to New York in 1851, to embark in the enterprise in which he achieved such great success, of establishing the New York *Times*.

That newspaper supplied a want keenly felt at the time in New York. There were many persons who deemed the *Tribune* too radical and the *Herald* too erratic. The *Times* became an organ of the Conservative school, and as Raymond was the pet of the rich merchants who were devout followers of Webster, they made liberal advances of money to sustain his energetic and skilful efforts. He did not trust to the popularity of his opinions for success, but, while they were ably presented, he made the *Times* a superior newspaper, and in one of its early features, the excellence of its domestic and foreign correspondence, it was never surpassed. The ablest men that could be found were engaged to contribute to write letters for its columns, Kossuth, who was then a leading star in the literary politico world, being one of the regular correspondents. When public interest centred in any particular spot, Raymond himself generally went to the scene of action in person. Thus, during the war in Italy he was present at the battle of Solferino, and he wrote one of the best accounts extant of that sanguinary engagement. In the late contest in this country, he also entered the field as a war correspondent on several occasions.

At the same time he performed an immense amount of editorial labor, and a good illustration of his wonderful powers is given by the fact that in the brief interval between the announcement of the death of Daniel Webster and the composition of the type for the issue of the *Times* on the following morning, he dictated an exhaustive eulogy of the great Massachusetts statesman which filled a dozen of the ample columns of that journal, and which was written in masterly style.

While all these labors were being performed, Raymond found time to gain pre-eminence as an active politician. When the Republican party was first organized, in 1854, he attended the convention and drafted its first platform. In 1856 he was one of the recognized leaders of that organization. He was then chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York. In 1860 he was a prominent delegate to the Chicago Convention, and in 1864 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress. This, however, proved injurious to his fame and position. At the outset of the quarrel with Andrew Johnson, he acted on the theory that it was bad policy for the Republicans to Tylerize the administration. His attachment to Mr. Seward involved him still further in the treacheries of Johnson; and after making a vain effort to sustain "my policy" on the floor of Congress, Raymond became a prominent member of the Wigwam Convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, drafting the platform of the proposed new party, as he had previously drafted the first National Republican platform.

It soon became evident, however, that the Democracy would either be the leaders or the destroyers of the proposed new combination, and Raymond, when sorced to chose between Democracy and Republicanism, had no hesitation in casting his lot with the latter. He was one of the earliest advocates of the nomination of General Grant, and zealously urged his election during the last campaign. Constitutionally he seems to have sought to avoid extremes on all questions, and his tendency to seek a safe middle course by weighing well the arguments on both sides, gave his opponents a good pretext for assailing him for hesitancy and inconsistency. But, whatever may have been his faults, the ability with which he expressed his opinions was never questioned, and on some occasions he exhibited great foresight and sagacity.

In personal appearance he resembled the late Stephen A. Douglas, and in his private relations he was generous and gentle. As a newspaper writer he had few equals and no superiors; as a leader in public assemblies he showed greater genius than any of the other eminent newspaper men of the age; and the extraordinary combination of qualities he possessed, united with his untiring energies, made him one of the most remarkable men of the country. By his death journalism loses one of its brightest ornaments, while a highly influential portion of the American people are deprived of the ablest exponent of their views of public questions.

THE FINE ARTS.

"The Sleeping Duenna."

Mr. D. R. Knight, who was almost the sole representative of native Philadelphia figure art in the late exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, has just completed a picture which is decidedly the success of the season. It is in very many respects far in advance of anything that this studious and intelligent artist has yet produced, and it is not only a work of very great merit in itself, but it is full of the best promise for what Mr. Knight will do in the future.

The picture represents a Venetian window and balcony, the details of which have been studied with great care from the artist's own Venetian sketches, and from first-rate photographs of some of the most characteristic features of Venetian architecture. A lovely coquette, taking advantage of the slumber which has closed the eyes of the discreet old lady at her side, is engaged in carrying on a little flirtation with some unseen person, whom we may suppose to be a gaily dressed cavalier in a gondola below the balcony. She is about to drop him a rosebud as a love token, when the green-eyed monster, in the shape of a husband, or lover, or a stern parent, leans over the chair of the sleeping duenna, and in a moment more there will probably be some weeping and wailing in that ancient palatial mansion, an exhibition of masculine wrath and feminine regrets, and an utter discomfiture of the grey-haired Argus, whose duty it was to sleep with one eye open, if the sultry afternoon predisposed her to drowsiness at all.

The picture tells its story admirably, and Mr. Knight is to be complimented on a brilliant success which will materially advance his reputation. All the figures, draperies, and the various objects introduced have been carefully studied from good models, and the group has an individuality and life-like character which can only be obtained in this manner. Mr. Knight has been improving greatly in color for some time past, and this work is quite a triumph in this important quality. The general tone of the picture is rich but subdued; brilliant rather than bright. The red is sparsely used and exceedingly well managed, the rich color of the cavalier's jacket in the centre of the picture harmonizing admirably with colors which are placed in juxtaposition. A piece of grey tapestry hanging over the balcony is well painted, and is introduced with remarkably good effect.

This picture will be on exhibition at Mr. Knight's studio, No. 1123 Chesnut street, for a few days, and after a few last touches, which the unsatisfied eye of the artist considers necessary, it will be shown to the public in a Chesnut street window, where it will doubtless receive the attention it deserves as a highly creditable specimen of Philadelphia figure art.

SERRANO, REGENT OF SPAIN.

THE cable this morning informs us that to-day Marshal Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, will take the oath of office as Regent of Spain. Marshal Serrano is well advanced in years, having been born about the beginning of the present century. He acquired a varied military experience in the war of independence, and gradually rose to the highest ranks in the army of Spain. In 1843, when he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero, he first took a prominent part in the political troubles of the country. After the restoration of the Queen mother to the throne, he entered into a coalition with Norway, when the latter engaged in the attempt to overthrow Olozaga. Soon after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayer, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Granada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell and Espartero Cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—in the *coup d'etat* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands, and in that same year was created Duke de la Torre. In 1857 he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of France. In 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid. The prominent part which he has recently taken as one of the leading spirits of the revolution which expelled Isabella II from the throne is still fresh in the minds of the people.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S printing office at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire yesterday. He is not the first printer of that name who has contrived to get his name into the newspapers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

OPEN AIR PREACHING AT THE Boardman Mission Grounds, BROAD and REED Streets, on Sabbath afternoon, 20th inst., at 5 P. M. Floor and seats provided. Public invited. 6 16 2t

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. [Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds, are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3mwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 23mwf

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1869. City Warrants registering to 40,000 paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 16 3t City Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, JUNE 7, 1869. In order to facilitate removal to the new building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The newspaper and chess room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board. 6 11-ftu4t JOHN LARDNER, Rec. Sec.

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR the benefit of the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in CONCERT HALL, opening THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, day and evening. Beautiful Floral Decorations. Abundance of Seasonable Fruit. Choice Assortment of Domestic and Fancy Articles, at REASONABLE PRICES. A Band of Music will be in attendance. 6 16 4t*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS. The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 18 5t Secretary of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University, are invited to meet the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. 6 15 6t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s6 For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

MARVIN'S SPHERICALS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869. Messrs. Marvin & Co.: Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it. Respectfully, D. E. SMALL, President.

York Tries a Spherical.

In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield:
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing:
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

OF THE ABOVE

Chrome Iron Spherical Safes,

THERE ARE A FEW MORE LEFT

AT

MARVIN & CO.'S,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

6 18 6t* MASONIC HALL.

CLOTHING.

A SUMMER SONG

FOR ALL DAY LONG.

BREAKFAST TIME.

What makes the folks so comfortable,
Eating, fast as they are able,
Round the happy breakfast table?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

DINNER TIME.

Whence those clothes, so thin and thinner,
Prudent people wear to dinner?
Answer, sure as I'm a sinner,
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

SUPPER TIME.

As good folks go home to tea,
Whence those clothes so fine, which we
On the best of people see?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

THE CONCLUSION.

No need the sUbject to discuss;
No need for any further fuss;
The public say "THIN CTOTHES FOR US,"
"WE'LL BUY THEM AT
"ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!"

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the

Great Brown Stone Hall

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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO.,

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THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE

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SEWING MACHINE

Is unquestionably superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 5 3 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street. WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.

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Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
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W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
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WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lorch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER, PROPRIETOR, NO. 307 WALNUT STREET, 6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or BROWN & WOELPPER, 6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS

The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.

Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.

Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.

JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor. Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.

REFERENCES. R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House. Charles Duffy, Continental. H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.

Terms—Three Dollars per day; $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.

Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore. 6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, 6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

NOW OPEN.

FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE. THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FERDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 3m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at..... 8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at..... 4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.

6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.

The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170. 5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. T. J. Hemphill the business manager, will have a benefit this evening. Morton's comedy of *Speed the Plough* will be given, and the performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's drama of *The Rent Day*, in which Mr. Adam Everly will appear as "Martin Heywood."

Mr. Hemphill has had the theatre under his entire charge for a long time past, and we hope that his friends and the public generally will testify to their appreciation of his services by filling the house in every corner this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Charles Walcot will have a benefit, when *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be given, with Mr. Adam Everly as "Robert Brierly," and *Robert Macaire*, with Mr. Barton Hill in the title role.

On Monday *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be produced, with Miss Josie Orton as "Arrah Meelish."

AT THE ARCH the season will close this evening with the performance of *All that Glitters is not Gold* and *Katharine and Petruchio*.

The pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* will be produced as a summer piece.

MR. J. T. DONNELLY'S benefit is announced to take place next Wednesday at the Arch Street Theatre, which has been kindly tendered by Mrs. Drew. Miss Susan Galton and her troupe have volunteered to appear, and the affair promises to be a brilliant success. Mr. Donnelly has many friends who will be glad to crowd the house on this occasion. Seats can now be secured at the Arch Street Theatre and at the Continental news stand.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Fanchette* and *Jeanette's Wedding*. Miss Galton will appear for the last time to-morrow evening.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE a matinee will be given to-morrow, when all the popular artists of the establishment will appear in an attractive programme.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WANT OF ENERGY is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co. and Frederick Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other druggists.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—This celebrated Sewing Machine is conceded on all sides to be the best that has ever been invented. Mr. Parham, its inventor, has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of sewing machines from the time the first invention of this kind was placed in the market till now, and the vast experience gained in that long period has been put to the best possible advantage in the invention and subsequent improvements of the Parham. It is the latest invention in the shape of a sewing machine patented, and it combines in a most admirable manner *all* the *good* features of the machines that have preceded it, with many qualities of a superior character not found in any other. It is adapted to a wider range of work than any other sewing machine, runs smoothly, noiselessly, and easily; is elegantly but durably constructed, and makes perfect work on all kinds of material.

An inspection of the machine is cordially asked for it, at the Parham Sewing Machine Company's elegant establishment, No. 704 Chesnut street.

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and despondent valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive, who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *metamorphosed by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant into a quite different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is reawakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all TONICS AND NERVINES.

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people don't know*
☞ *Some people dont know*
☞ *Some people don't know*

How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell

☞ *Me'ns and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing*

Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.*

Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!*—*We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

BLUE,
OLIVE,
BRAB,
BLACK,

diagonal worsted for

SUMMER SUITS,

new in style and very beautiful, just the thing to wear at the

SEA SHORE.

Also, a full assortment of Side-band Drillings for

PANTALOONS,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

BOWER'S NEW STORE.—The elegant drug store just opened by Mr. George C. Bower in Chesnut street, west of Fourth, tastily fitted up, and inviting in an air of refreshing coolness, has already become quite a resort. At no other place on the street can you procure such an exhilarating glass of soda water.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

MARRIED.

MINDIL—LIPPINCOTT.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., Major-General GEORDE W. MINDIL to Miss LIZZIE L., daughter of Lewis E. Lippincott, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BUNTING.—At Roxborough, on the 17th instant, CATHARINE LOUISE, infant daughter of Dr. Ross R. and Belle H. Bunting.

FESMIRE.—On the evening of the 16th instant, Mrs. REBECCA FESMIRE, wife of George Fesmire, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Colfax Lodge, No. 1, D. of R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1258 Sorrel street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Port Richmond M. E. Church.

GROSSMANN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY MARGARETTA GROSSMANN, wife of Michael Grossmann, aged 25 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 617 S. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Vault.

HEMPHILL.—On the 16th instant, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS HEMPHILL, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends, the members of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 30, A. P. A.; Western Engine Company; and Employes of Philadelphia Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 319 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RIGHTER.—On Wednesday, June 16, 1869, JOHN RIGHTER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Spring Mills, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, June 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.

ROBARTS.—On the evening of the 16th instant, WALTER COWARD ROBARTS, of this city.

SHEER.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM SHEER, Sr., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1308 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MUSIC.

$1·25 NEW MUSIC ALBUMS. $1·25

A FEW LEFT.

Reduced to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

SOLD AT

J. E. GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Containing FIFTY PIECES OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, worth fifteen dollars, bound in morocco, and handsomely gilded, binding alone worth ten dollars. Reduced to $1·25. A few left only at

J. E. GOULD'S,
6 7 mwf6trp No. 923 CHESNUT St., Philada.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 1t

DRY GOODS.

BLACK

ALL-WOOL

TAMIS HERNANIS,

OR

DIAMOND GRENADINES,

BEST QUALITY,

REDUCED TO

62 1-2 CENTS A YARD.

BESSON & SON,

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

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1t PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

LUPIN'S BLACK HERNANIS, 2 YARDS WIDE
HEAVIEST MESH IMPORTED AT $5,
2 YARDS WIDE.
HEAVY OPEN MESH AT $3·50, YARD WIDE.
FINE QUALITY AT $1·25, YARD WIDE.
HEAVY OPEN MESH AT $1·50, ¾ YARD WIDE.
FINE HEAVY QUALITY AT $1.

2000 Yards Diamond Mesh Hernanis,

At 55 cents; have been sold at $1.

Striped and Figured Hernanis.
Grenadines, Grenadine Bareges and Iron Bareges, in great variety, at low prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

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TURKISH VESTS.

BEST WHITE TOWELS

FOR

VESTS AND LADIES' SACQUES.

NOW OPEN AT

MILLIKEN'S,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 828 ARCH Street,

9 30 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 16 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street. 1 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
3 13 PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

Only to the end of this month for the low prices before rebuilding. Come now, while the stock is fresh. 1 7 1mm

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

BUY THE BEST,
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

TOMATOES in season, fresh from the vines, are not more excellent.

Cans large, and full of pure solid Tomatoes. TRY A CAN.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY,
No. 45 North WATER Street, Philadelphia.
Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 230 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

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NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

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RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

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NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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TO INVESTORS.—LOANS ON REAL ESTATE in city of St. Louis, Mo., in sums of $2000 and upwards, for three to five years. The security offered is always double or over, and interest 8 per cent. Principal and interest payable in Philadelphia.

They are called "deeds of trust," and offer better security than mortgages. They are regarded as a first-class investment. For information apply to

CHARLES B. KEEN,
6 16 4t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

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Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 ftu3 No. 35 South THIRD Street.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

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Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

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Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us "Married," an interesting domestic novel by Mrs. C. J. Newby, being No. 9 of Turners' series of select novels. From the same house we have also received the July number of the magazines published by T. S. Arthur & Sons.

Arthur's Home Magazine has a number of good illustrations, fashion cuts, etc., and an interesting variety of reading matter which the ladies will appreciate.

Once a Week, one of the neatest and prettiest magazines published, is filled with good original and selected articles, which will commend it to travellers and sea-side visitors during the hot weather.

The Children's Hour presents an entertaining miscellany of stories, sketches, poetry, and pictures for young readers.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, June 26, and *Appletons' Journal* of the same date;

—*The Nineteenth Century* for June, being the first number of a new magazine the publication of which has been started at Charleston, S. C., and which, like too many of the literary enterprises of the South, appears to be mainly intended for the glorification of the defunct Confederacy; *Frank Leslie's Magazine* for July, which contains the latest fashions and an interesting variety of reading matter; *The Ladies' Friend*, which is illustrated with some good engravings, and which is fully up to its usual standard in the literary department; *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks* for July.

—From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *London Society* and *Temple Bar*.

—Carlton & Lanahan, New York agents of the Methodist Book Concern, have laid upon our table specimens of their latest publications.

"Christian Purity; or, The Heritage of Faith," by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., is a new and enlarged edition of a very valuable work, and one that should be in the hands of all Christians, more especially such as are seeking a higher type of Christian experience than is generally possessed. The only object of its pious author is to do good, and, if we are not mistaken, he will succeed. We commend the book in its present very beautiful dress to all Christian denominations.

The same house has published a book with the title of "Anecdotes of the Wesleys, Illustrative of their Character and Personal History," by Rev. J. B. Wakeley. This is a rich repository of entertaining anecdotes illustrative of the life and character of the great founder of Methodism, and his poet brother, Rev. Charles Wesley. It is a book for the million. No one who sees it can help but read it, and to read it will be to be interested and delighted. It is handsomely bound in cloth embossed in the richest style.

These books are for sale at Perkenpine & Higgins', No. 56 North Fourth street, or at No. 1018 Arch street.

"The Glen Elder Books" form a beautiful set of five volumes, put up in a neat box, just issued from the Methodist Book Concern, New York. We have never seen more attractively gotten-up books. They contain twenty well-executed illustrations, and are bound in the best style of the art. Each volume is complete in itself. Their titles are, "The Orphans of Glen Elder," "Frances Leslie," "The Lyceum Boys," "The Harleys of Chelsea Place," and "Rosa Lindesay." For sale at Perkenpine & Higgins' and No. 1018 Arch street.

—"Songs of Gladness" is a new applicant for popular favor. As a note-book, it commends itself as suited to every Sunday-School occasion, cheerful or plaintive, very simple or more varied with pure gospel sentiment. Many of our best divines contribute the poetry, and our best musicians the music. It will challenge comparison with any other music book. For sale by Perkenpine & Higgins, No. 56 North Fourth street.

"ROMEO AND JULIET."

A Spanish Version of the Story.

The London *Athenæum* has the following notice of a translation recently published in London of a tragi-comedy by the Spanish poet, Lope de Vega, on the same subject as Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*:—

It is well known that Lope de Vega wrote a play on the same subject as *Romeo and Juliet*. The Spanish author was a contemporary of Shakespeare; and it is curious to compare the way in which two great poets regarded the capabilities of this Italian story as a subject for the stage. The superiority of Shakespeare's version is not an English boast—that superiority is immeasurable; and critics of all nations, excepting those perhaps of Spain, proclaim it. Still, it is well for us to have easy means of comparing the two plays; and through Mr. Cosens' careful and almost literal translation, a reader fortunate enough to receive a copy will have these means. Mr. Cosens speaks of the difficulty of finding an ordinary publisher for such a work; indeed, he ventures to say that the issue of such a translation "never could prove commercially profitable." This, we think, is saying too much. There is a public for everything that really illustrates Shakespeare's works; and many persons would be glad to have this volume besides those favored few who rank as Mr. Cosens' friends.

The only English version of the Spanish play accessible to the general reader is the *Romeo and Juliet*, a comedy written by that celebrated dramatic poet, Lope de Vega, a contemporary with Shakespeare, which was printed for William Griffin, at the Garrick's Head, in Catharine street, Strand, 1770. That version is not only a wretched affair, but is somewhat scarce. For the purposes, therefore of criticism and comparison, it is of little use. Besides, the anonymous translator had taken many liberties with his text. He had changed the title from *Castelvines y Monteses* to *Romeo and Juliet;* he had altered the names of many persons in the drama; so that "Castelvines" became "Capulet," "Monteses" became "Montagu," "Roselo" became "Romeo," and "Julia" became "Juliet." He had omitted whole scenes from the play, substituting a brief and bald account of the action in the suppressed scenes; and, generally, he had striven to give the Spanish work an altogether false appearance of similarity to that of the English. Moreover, he had washed the poetry completely out of the play. In fact, as Mr. Cosens remarks, this poor production was a "traitorous rendering of the original." The value of the present work is consequently great.

To see in a striking way the difference between Shakespeare's treatment and that of his Spanish rival, the reader should compare the garden scene in *Castelvines y Monteses* with the balcony-scene in *Romeo and Juliet*.

"He jests at scars that never felt a wound,"

cries "Romeo." In the Spanish play "Roselo" approaches the bench on which "Julia" is seated, and takes his place beside her; as the stage direction says:—"'Roselo' sits on one side of 'Julia,' 'Otavio' on the other." On which the lady and her two lovers enter upon somewhat awkward conversation. "Otavio" answers to the fiery "Tybalt" of the English poet; and he is not only represented as "Julia's" cousin, but as her lover. He is a morose and discontented fellow, and wishes "Roselo" were in any other place than his mistress's garden. The young lady's wit is equal to the occasion—equal, that is, to the Spanish occasion. In the midst of the dialogue the following stage direction occurs:—"'Julia' gives her hand to 'Roselo,' but turns her face to 'Otavio'—'Roselo' understanding that her conversation is addressed to him." Then comes the following dialogue:—

ROSELO. Oh! sweet, soft hand, to clasp so close in mine.
JULIA. I hope to please thee, gentle coz.
And yet I fear my boldness doth do more
Than much outstep all maiden modesty.
I can show thee no greater favor than
To say thou hast my most enduring love.
ROS. He who is primed to drink a toast
To love, needs little invitation to the deed.
JUL. He who doth turn a shoulder to the foe
Surrenders at discretion.
OTAVIO. Yet when thou turned'st from me
And left mine enemy to gaze upon thy face,
Think'st thou 'twas strange to doubt?
JUL. And so I show my hate and doubt,
By leaving all for thee.
OTAV. Sweet lady Julia, now no longer
I complain nor doubt.
ROS. Dare I give credence to mine ear
That these sweet words are all for me?
JUL. Lack I not some courtesy, good coz?
And yet I see no help for't.
OTAV. Nay, Julia, thou would'st never err
Though placed by Love in greatest strait.
JUL. And thanks you owe so much to me,
And yet thou think'st so little due to be.
OTAV. Julia, wouldst thou drive me mad?
ROS. She favors me beyond compare.
JUL. Did opportunity permit, you'd see
How bold and saucy I would be.
OTAV. Good Fortune smiles upon my hopes.
ROS. Her words fall on my ravished ear
As murmuring waters flowing near.
OTAV. Thus joy doth follow small mishap.
ROS. She speaks to me alone, while yonder fool
Doth think each whispered word's for him.
JUL. Oh, never in these sweet sunny hours of life
Knew I so much to charm me.
OTAV. Sweet love consumes me
With his thousand fires.
ROS. Each honyed word her lip distils
Creeps in mine ear as most melodious music thrills.
JUL. Think ye not, sirs, such free and open speech
Doth savor of some license?
OTAV. Love like ours, sweet coz, doth know
Full liberty of word and thought.
ROS. Deem me not rashly bold nor rude;
But as I saw and madly loved, so thou
Dost heal the wound with charmed words.
JUL. To see thee was to love. I blush,
For art thou not so handsome, bold,
So young and gallant too?
OTAV. Having thy love, I breathe, sweet coz,
The air with angels.
JUL. I'll say thou art a mirror, where
Though I am far distant from the sun,
His glorious rays shall fall on thee,
And by reflection glance on me;
And so thy light and heat remain a part of mine.
ROS. The sun's great brightness burns apace
Because I feel him at the full;
And yet undazzled still I see my sun of love;
No shadows now I fear from clouds above.
JUL. A question, who doth love me best?
OTAV. I!
ROS. I!
JUL. Whose then am I?
OTAV. Mine!
ROS. Mine!
JUL. Wilt thou be mine only?
OTAV. Yes!
ROS. Yes!
JUL. And wilt ne'er forswear me!
OTAV. No!
ROS. No!
JUL. Carest thou to see me oft?
OTAV. When can I see thee?
ROS. When can I see thee?
JUL. Later, then 'tis better.
OTAV. Better!
ROS. Better!
JUL. Say then who shall guide thee?
OTAV. Love!
ROS. Love!
JUL. Wilt come alone?
OTAV. I will!
ROS. I will!
JUL. Shall I wait for thee?
OTAV. Wait!
ROS. Wait!
JUL. May I come assured?
OTAV. Assured!
ROS. Assured!
JUL. Where?
OTAV. The orchard!
ROS. The orchard!
JUL. Be silent, Love.
OTAV. As death.
ROS. As death.
JUL. Methought that echo, with her twice-told voice,
Did whisper'd answer give to every utter'd word.
JUL. 'Twas naught but roaming fancy's flight,
Of zephyrs whispering to the starry night.
ROS. to JUL. Not one single word mista'en.
OTAV. Thy rashness, sweet, aggrieves me not,
Thy misgivings cause me no surprise;
Echo I'd have repeat the voice I love,
Ever in whispers to the crowd unheard.
JUL. If the whispers be not thine,
Whose then their echo? The words
Thou heard'st perchance were mine.
OTAV. Sweet Julia, I'd have our lives to be
Naught but the echo of thy love for me.
ANTONIO. Time draws on apace,
Already it is growing late.
JUL. *aside* (*giving a ring to* ROS.) Keep this?
OTAV. Keep this! keep what?
ROS. (*aside to* JUL.). Oh, this indeed is bliss.
What do I not owe thee, sweetest maid?
JUL. to OTAV. How dull thou art!
Dost comprehend me yet, or only part?
OTAV. Nay, how should I?
JUL. Didst thou not note that thus
I placed my hand upon my heart,
In token that I gave it free to thee;
And so I said, in truth, keep this?
OCTAV. So will I, my soul's idol, and forever
Guard thy precious gift of love.
ROS. (*aside*). Is she not angelic as discreet?
Amazed I listen to her words so sweet.
She bids me this dear ring to guard,
And so her heart surrenders all to me.
Otavio thinks 'tis his. O Love! blind boy,
Her beauty and her wit enslave. O joy!

This extract will suffice to show the great difference in power and humor between the Spanish poet and the English poet. The ending is, of course, happy, "Roselo" espouses "Julia," and the whole winds up with a clang of marriage bells.

The Spanish text from which Mr. Cosens made his version is that of Don Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch, published by Rivadeneyra, in his "Biblioteca de Autores Espanoles," 1860.

CURTIN.

His Departure for Russia—His Parting Speech—Glowing Tribute to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

Minister Curtin, with his suite and family, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the steamer Donau. Before the departure, the Philadelphians who accompanied him paid their respects to the ladies of the party. The Minister was escorted to the Battery by the Councilmen and personal friends, and the party embarked on a revenue cutter which had been tendered for the occasion by Surveyor Cornell, of New York.

At one o'clock the cutter left the piers and proceeded to the lower bay. When on the trip the visitors organized upon the deck, and the following proceedings took place:—

Hon. Rufus Andrews, of New York, said that this day to him was one of mingled pleasure and sadness. Of pleasure, because the President had selected a true friend of the country to represent the United States; and of sadness, on account of the departure of a personal friend. Mr. Andrews continued at length in a strain highly eulogistic of Minister Curtin.

In response to an address from William B. Mann, Esq., Minister Curtin said:—

SPEECH OF MINISTER CURTIN.

I would have been perfectly satisfied with the commission I bear from my country, without any such evidence of affection as I receive today at the hands of the people of my State. The honor of my place would have been a compensation, without all that it has pleased the eloquent gentleman and my devoted personal friend to say to me, for any services I may have rendered the country; but the evidences of affection and regard which I have received at the hands of the people of Pennsylvania, of all classes, and of all shades of political opinion, overpower me. A life of some experience has satisfied me that the cold calculations of the head, in the moment of separation, of joy or distress, fall far short of the feelings which flow up direct from the heart. In my experience, in public or private, I have found that when the head fails to form a proper conclusion, it is safe to rely upon the heart, and leave that to determine what is right and what is wrong. I could not but feel honored that Philadelphia—that noble city—was pleased, by the action of its local government, to regard me as of sufficient consequence to tender a public reception, and that, too, in the classic Hall of Independence. I could not but feel grateful from my heart for that magnificent demonstration in the Academy of Music on the evening of the same day.

I would be insensible indeed to the dictates of my better nature, if I failed to realize and appreciate the compliment conveyed by the people of the great metropolis of Pennsylvania in sending their delegation here to take me by the hand and say farewell. My friends, forget that I am the Minister to Russia, and that I bear a great commission from my Government, and think that I am but a man, and your friend. Let all ambition sink under that great principle of human nature implanted in the breast by the great Creator Himself, and which binds man to man in holy brotherhood. It is not the Minister to Russia, it is one of this brotherhood only, that speaks.

And now, as the moment comes upon which I embark to leave my country, my heart goes back to the generous people of Pennsylvania, who for long years gave me such confidence above my merits. And I thank my God that I leave friends who stand by me. Here, on this vessel, are some of the earliest associates of my life, who are faithful now as then. Of all the friends who came when the people chose to elevate me to office, not one has turned from me or I from them. I am obliged to the City Councils and to those of opposite political sentiments who have come to bid me adieu. I glory in the great Keystone State, and go abroad to say with pride that I am an American citizen.

This pride is largely increased, and elevates both you and myself, when I add that I am a native Pennsylvanian, and thank the gentlemen of New York who have thought me of sufficient consequence to come and bid adieu. If it should happen that I never return to Pennsylvania, my conscience acquits me of having ever intentionally committed any act to the injury of the people to whom I bid an affectionate farewell. Above all, it is the glory of my life, my consolation in death, and I thank my Master that the soldier of the Republic called me his friend. (Applause.)

In response to an address from the committee of our Councils, which then followed, Mr. Curtin again responded in these words:—

What more can I say? You surprise me with the resolution tendering me the high compliment in Philadelphia; with greater surprise I found you had resolved to accompany me to New York. Your courtesy is not simply to me, but must be regarded as the tribute of Pennsylvania to one of her humble citizens. I owe much to Philadelphia; I have had much intercourse with her people, and know them well, and take this action of the City Councils as an evidence that they know me well. It may be a year, it may be two or four, before I return to my country, but I shall not forget the past, and I beg you to say to the Councils of Philadelphia, when you return, that I am sensible of the compliment, and again give them kind thanks.

It is true, as has been remarked here, that I go to a friendly people, and it is a strange anomaly in the history of these two nations that Russia should have been our fast friend. Here, we govern ourselves—there is the reign of a monarchy. Here, we have a mixture of power—there the will of the sovereign is law. Yet these two nations, and people of such opposite usages and forms, now and hereafter shall remain, if it is in my power to accomplish it, the warmest of friends. No single act of mine shall break the tie. And now I bid you all an affectionate farewell. God bless this great country and her people. May it be His pleasure that the noble Union shall remain perpetual, and that ere long the trials and vicissitudes of war shall be forgotten; that as our fortifications moulder all angry passions will moulder with them, and that upon my return I will find you a happy people full with the grand principle of fraternity in force—North, South, East, and West.

Most of all do I desire that war shall never again invade our peaceful life, but that our pride and glory shall be the development of our vast resources, and that we shall be respected abroad and at home, and that every man shall obey the law and uphold the dignity of our institutions. God will prosper our cause and our nation. Farewell.

THE PARTING.

At the conclusion of the address the entire company united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and on the arrival at the steamship the minister and suite were received with a salute, and while standing on the deck were given a series of parting cheers. The steamship then proceeded on her course, and the revenue cutter, with the Philadelphians on board, returned to the Battery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
19t

IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY.—Gentlemen about laying in their summer supply of Cigars or Smoking Tobacco will find my stock complete with all the choice brands, and at prices that cannot fail to please. McCARAHER'S,
6 12 7t* SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. GYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 23.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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Manufacturer and Importer of
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NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST
Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.
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NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, June 9, 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID P. S. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee,
No. 15 South THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 6 11 12t*

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
20 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

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WARD & McKEEVER,
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PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
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BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 15§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
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J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
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And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia
3 8§

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 22 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 250 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMITH,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ROOFING.

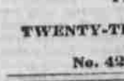
READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 23tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 19 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
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PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Rail road Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Leave Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

COURSE OF EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

From the London Saturday Review.

We are frequently treated to speculations upon the probable future of the population of America. Will the United States break to pieces sooner or later under their own weight, or will they spread north and south till they include everything from the Polar regions to the Isthmus of Panama? What will be the character and the political institutions of the vast population which in all probability will fill what is still known as the West, but will soon be the central region of North America? Prophecy on such matters is notoriously as unsatisfactory as it is tempting. Everybody likes to have an opinion as to what will happen a century or so hence, because there is no chance of his being confuted at present, and very little chance that any one will take the trouble to confute him after he is dead. The future supplies an unlimited fund of consolation for all who have stumbled in their calculations as to the present. We would by no means deter any one from so harmless an amusement. Americans derive infinite pleasure from calculating the numbers of the vast multitudes who for uncounted centuries are to listen to Fourth of July orations in the broad valley of the Mississippi, whilst their detractors may count up the many obstacles that oppose the realization of such a dream. Others may be content with a humbler task, which is not without its pleasures—that, namely, of showing that nobody knows very much about the matter. When we can't blow bubbles for ourselves, it affords a gentle amusement to puncture those raised by our friends. It is indeed easy to prove that many elements must be taken into account in forming the horoscope of America, upon which it is simply impossible to arrive at any accurate judgment. One of these is the future of the emigration from Europe. No one can tell with any approach to certainty what will be its character or its influence. Will the Americans of the future descend chiefly from an English, an Irish, or a German parentage? Will the negro survive and multiply, or will he have to struggle, not only against the American, but against a Chinese population? Can the native population hold its own, and is there any, and what, truth in the allegations that have been made of its stationary or even declining powers of reproduction in comparison with the incoming races? Will the national type of the different constituents of the population be preserved or blended into one, and will they gravitate towards different centres or interpenetrate each other throughout the country? To all these and many similar questions we can only answer, that nobody can speak with any confidence, and that a very large experience will be necessary before any degree of certainty is reached.

Thus, for example, some curious results have been lately stated in regard to emigration. It is generally said that the New England population, up to the time of the Declaration of Independence, were almost as pure a race as the inhabitants of the mother country. Indeed Americans, who do not often fail on the side of moderation of statement, occasionally declare that they not only spoke better English, but were more genuine Englishmen. However this may have been, the tables have been strangely turned. Up to the time of the war the immigration was reckoned at about 5,000,000, half of which came from the British islands—the great majority of this half being Irishmen, and the larger proportion of the remainder from Germany. The immigrants, together with their descendants, formed at least a quarter of the whole white population. The war only acted as a very slight check upon the influx of foreigners, which has since continued with unabated energy. There is, however, a marked change in the character of the immigration. The year 1854 was the first in which the German immigrants exceeded the Irish, and they maintained their superiority for some years. During the war the Germans fell off and the Irish increased; since that time it seems that the German element has again taken the lead. Last year, according to the most recent statement we have seen, the Germans formed about half, and the Irish only a quarter of the whole; and, which is also worth noticing, the great majority came from Protestant districts. The Scandinavian races send a considerable contingent, and the English immigration has also increased. Any one who is acquainted accurately with al the statistics, and accurately appreciates the political, economical and social condition of the various European races, possesses the materials from which some estimate may be made of the probable future of emigration. He will be able to say which of the rival constituents of the American population has the largest reserves to draw upon; whether Irishmen are likely to transport themselves, though not their island, some three thousand miles to the West; whether English artisans, as we might be disposed to infer from some recent manifestations at Preston and other manufacturing districts, are likely to follow the example of Irish peasants; and whether Hans Breitmann is likely to be reinforced by some millions of devotees of *lager-bier* and the Infinite; and, on the other hand, whether American principles of commerce and taxation may prove to exercise a deterrent influence. It is remarkable, indeed, that these zealous protectionists are resolved, in the interest of the laboring classes, to protect everything except labor. In order, as they declare, to prevent the American laborer from sinking to the level of his depressed brother in Europe, they hamper their own power of production, and allow any amount of paupers to be imported. This intelligent policy may ultimately check emigration by dinainishing the demand for labor; but it is scarcely possible that the most perverse ingenuity can permanently injure the attractions of their vast natural resources. In all probability a great immigration will continue, though it is more difficult to guess at its composition, or to determine its effect upon the American character. One or two points, however, may be worth noticing. In the first place, the rapidity with which Americans have developed a distinctive national type is a very remarkable phenomenon. If the New England population was really as homogeneous as is said—and it certainly appears, on their own showing, that every true Yankee had an ancester on board the Mayflower, who also left a piece of furniture to his descendants by way of ocular proof of the fact—this is far from holding good of the population of the other States. Dutch and Swedes and Germans and Huguenots have mixed with every variety of British subject to form the groundwork of the population. Yet, in spite of many minor differences, there is no more pronounced national type than the American. We recognize him at a glance in any European country with a certainty which is scarcely so great in the case of any other people. If his outward appearance is not sufficiently distinctive, a few words are enough to betray him. It is singular, indeed, that a people drawn from such heterogeneous sources sources should have, as its characteristic weakness, a want of individuality, and a too close resemblance among the different units of the mass. It seems to imply that the circumstances in which a people is placed may have more influence than their hereditary peculiarities. Some eccentric theorists have imagined that the imported population derives a certain local color from the soil, and that the Americans show certain symptoms of comforming to the Red Indian type. It may be said with more plausibility that the climate has a great influence in producing that peculiar variety of lanky and sallow humanity which our caricaturists delight in picturing. Undoubtedly the ruddy and succulent Englishman or German is rapidly parched into a different being by the extremes of American climate. Many moral causes, however, conspire in the same direction. Many of the Western States have received, if not the mass of their population, at least the most intelligent and active part of it, from New England. The infusion has leavened the whole mass, and the descendants of the Puritans have acted as the schoolmasters and political teachers of the rising generation. The enormous emigration of the last twenty years has, however, altered the conditions. In such towns as New York and Philadelphia there are huge lumps of a foreign population which has not as yet been melted down. Rural districts are to be found where the inhabitants are exclusively German or Swedish or Welsh. In many of the Western towns the German traveller may walk down whole streets, and fancy himself back in Fatherland. Is the assimilating power of the native population sufficient to absorb these foreign elements without being materially altered in the process? The better part of the German emigration consists of a singularly tenacious and plodding race, who take a very firm root in the land. Is it not possible that they may act upon the more vivacious and volatile Yankee at least as forcibly as he acts upon them? To add a strong infusion of the Teutonic element would remind one of pouring beer into a gin cocktail. The result of such an experiment is being tried on a large scale; and to all appearance it is likely to be continued for some time to come. When the emigrants were scattered widely over a large surface, they would easily conform to the manners and customs of the natives. Now that they form large isolated masses, it is scarcely possible that they should not produce a more marked influence. At the same time, the population of the States is now so large, and has assumed so marked a character, that a much greater immigration than formerly would be required to produce an equal effect. The inflowing stream bears a constantly decreasing proportion to the reservoir into which it is poured. Some of the large towns are to a great extent swamped by the Irish population; but the predominant element of the nation is as unmistakably as ever the native American.

Another curious influence of the emigration is upon the religions of the country. The city government of New York is so exclusively under Irish and Roman Catholic control that it gives away land to Roman Catholic churches, and favors the attempts of the priests to interfere with the system of education. It has even been asserted, with some appearance of truth, that the next great difficulty ahead will be a religious quarrel; and that the parties, instead of being free-trade and protectionist, or divided by their views of slavery, will be distinguished by their sympathies with different religious sects. The separation of Church and State has hitherto prevented any such disputes from affecting politics; but it does not follow that such antagonistic elements will not contrive to find some battle-ground for their natural animosities. The recent change in the character of the emigration, if it continues, would deprive the Roman Catholics of the principal source from which they have hitherto drawn fresh recruits, and would tend to postpone the anticipated difficulty. Germans, for the most part, take such matters pretty easily; and it is said that there are whole districts in the West, inhabited by Germans, where the population is respectable, quiet, and well educated, but which have simply no churches or clergy of any description whatever. To pronounce any distinct opinion upon the probable religious future of the United States would be to claim the gift of prophecy; but any one would write a singularly interesting book who should do what Mr. Hepworth Dixon failed to do, and, instead of giving us the eccentricities of a few isolated communities, give us some real information as to the growth and relative influence of the great religious bodies amongst which America is divided.

The influence of emigration upon these and other questions opens many curious subjects of speculation, at which we cannot even hint. Meanwhile it may serve to remind us how many important changes are going on, as it were, surreptitiously, to which our attention is seldom called, and whose real influence it is almost impossible to unravel. We hear a great deal about the ups and downs of party struggles, and the rival merits of successive Presidents; but the silent action of the great movements of the population may be producing changes in comparison with which the temporary ascendancy of Republicans or Democrats is a matter of little importance. To mention only one other circumstance, there is much to be said of the possible influence of the new Pacific Railway. The Chinese, it is said, are so frugal and hardworking as to cut out all rival populations. China contains, as we constantly say in figures whose significance we seldom realize, a third of the population of the globe. It is now brought close to the greatest field for labor in the world. Who can say what the consequences may be?

COUNTRY OF THE PLATE.

Its Trade with the United States.

The Buenos Ayres *Tribuna* has just published some interesting statistics on the commerce of the United States with the countries of the Plate. It appears from the *Tribuna's* figures that the trade in flour, which was at one time very considerable, is now almost extinct. Thus in 1839 the United States sent us 27,000 barrels, and in 1854 the importation reached 54,000 barrels, while in 1868 it was not more than 200 barrels. This decline is attributable to the extension of wheat cultivation in the Plate, nearly all the flour now consumed in these regions being obtained from indigenous sources. The trade in the article of refined sugar is in nearly the same position, with this difference, however, that it is the product of the French refineries which has superseded that of the United States. The imports of this article from the States have fallen from 14,000 barrels in 1860 to 1200 barrels in 1868. Petroleum figures very high in the list, the importation being about 750,000 gallons a year. Lumber shows a large increase, the figures having risen from 14,000,000 feet in 1859 to 35,000,000 feet in 1868. For the last six years the importation of Carolina rice has ceased altogether; but corn starch has increased during the same period from 10,000 to 32,000 boxes. Kerosene lamps have multiplied in proportion to the increase in petroleum, no fewer than 1300 boxes of them having been received last year. In sewing machines there has been an extraordinary increase, the number having swelled from 163 in 1862 to 2000 in 1868. Tea, which used formerly to be imported from the United States, is now brought to the Plate direct from China.

Trade is brisk. Money continues to be abundant at from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum interest. Exchange operations have been less active, the rate ruling at 49⅜ on England and 5·20 to 5·25 on France.

—New York has now twenty cities.
—Texas promises a great grape crop.
—Indianapolis has a mad-stone quarry.
—Oregon has had a rain of white worms.
—Twenty thousand men work on the Suez Canal.
—Spain wants to hold an international exhibition.
—Marseilles has been "overpowered" at 86 degrees Fahrenheit.
—Next New Year the English copper coinage gives place to bronze.
—Railroad fares in the East Indies amount to about 4-7 cents a mile.
—The Children's Hospital of London last year relieved 15,861 patients.
—The net yield of the Victoria Gold Mines during 1868 was 474,187 ounces.
—It is estimated that forty-five thousand Americans visited Germany in 1868.
—California has raised a fifty-seven pound sunflower.
—Fire has destroyed $17,000,000 of property since January 1.
—Cholera bombshells is a late synonym for watermelons.
—A serpent twenty-five feet long threatens to surround Muncie, Ill.
—New Orleans boasts but three $30,000 incomes, the highest being $38,621.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 37·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation athout 6 30P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A.M. for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·40 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A M , 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M The 8·10 A M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M , Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 00 P. M , running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A M., 9 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·30 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.
8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·13 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7 20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6 00A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 6·37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P.M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

A Flying Trip to Long Branch—Completion of the Through Railroad Route from this City—A Short Sojourn at a Delightful Summer Resort—Something About the Marl Deposits of New Jersey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17.

At 9 o'clock this morning a large party of gentlemen connected with the railroad interests of this State and with the public press of Philadelphia, assembled at Walnut street wharf, in that city, in anticipation of a day of unalloyed enjoyment. They were called together by an invitation issued by the officers of the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad companies, to participate in an excursion to Long Branch, by way of inaugurating the completion and opening of the through railroad line between Philadelphia and this point. Hitherto there has been a breach in the line of about nine miles, between Freehold and Farmingdale, in Monmouth county, which made a tedious stage ride necessary in order to reach the sea-side. Last winter the Freehold and Jamesburg Company laid a substantial track between these two points, which was fully completed and ready for travel by the 20th of May, but the formal celebration of the event was postponed until to-day, in order that the close proximity of "the season" at the sea-side might enable the participants to realize more fully the unquestionable delights of this charming spot. The excursion party was in charge of Mr. J. W. Gore, the general ticket agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; but there were also present Messrs. William H. Gatzmer, the President; A. W. Markley, the Vice-President; and R. S. Van Rensselaer, the General Superintendent of the road, as well as several of the officers of the two other roads over whose track the route extends.

A more propitious day for such an excursion could not have been selected. The elements were all in league in our favor, and as we sped along through the highly cultivated and attractive fields of this garden State, we were made to realize in all their fulness the pleasures inseparable from a swift and luxurious journey, and to echo in our hearts the lines of Saxe;—

"Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail."

At different points we were joined by the officials of the State Government, by representatives of the press of New Jersey, and by leading railroad men and prominent citizens, until at last the company numbered an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-five persons, comfortably filling four passenger cars. These cars, by-the-way, were a marvel of ease, the seats being of a peculiar manufacture, the invention of the General Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Mr. Van Rensselaer. The backs of the seats are high, and the top is surmounted by a linen covering into which in the evening or night a small pillow is inserted for the repose of the head. By moving a small lever projecting slightly in front of the seat, the whole affair is thrown backwards, presenting an admirable reclining couch, quite as cozy and comfortable as a berth in a sleeping-car.

The first and only stoppage, except for adding to the excursion party, was near Farmingdale, where the train halted for about a quarter of an hour to afford us an opportunity to look into the immense marl deposits, through the very midst of which the new portion of the Freehold and Jamesburg road runs. The strata of marl which stretch entirely across the State, start at the ocean, in the neighborhood of Long Branch, where they have a width of nearly fifteen miles, and extend in a southwesterly direction to the Delaware river, in the vicinity of Salem creek, where they are narrowed to a width of about five miles. The region over which the deposits of marl may be reached by digging from three to fifty feet, is ninety miles in length and on an average about seven or eight in width, and its area is nine hundred square miles, the strata themselves being from fifteen to thirty feet in thickness. In places, the marl is within three or four feet of the surface, so that it is easily accessible, but there is generally found above that which is available for fertilizing purposes, a stratum of similar but useless character. It is only within a few years past that the immense source of fertility and wealth which is thus locked up has been properly appreciated by the people of the State. Recently, however, a great impetus has been given to the employment of marl as a fertilizing agent, by the operations of two extensive companies, which have been organized for the purpose of working the marl beds. I have not at my command the figures for last year, but in 1867 I learn that 2,534,800 bushels, or 126,730 tons, of marl were brought to a ready market by the railroads alone. The beds which were inspected by the excursionists were those owned and worked by the Squankum and Freehold Marl Company. The [illegible] properties of the product of the upper fertilizing p[illegible] which is now being worked by this company are set forth in a careful chemical analysis, the results of which were as follows:—

Phosphoric acid, 12·58 per cent.; potash, 4·25; lime, 2·97; alumina, 6·00; sulphuric acid, 1·89; silicic acid, 59·80; magnesia, 2·00; oxide of iron, 11·98; water, 8·32. Total, 99·79.

After a pleasant journey, lasting a little over three hours, we found ourselves at this delightful summer resort. A hearty lunch had been partaken of on the train, but the glorious breeze from the ocean sharpened everybody's appetite afresh, and at half-past one the whole party sat down to dinner, the greater portion of them at the Mansion House. After dinner came strolls on the beach, and turns up and down the magnificent drive along the edge of the high bluff which faces the ocean. In the course of such a drive, we entered the grounds surrounding the country residence of John Hoey, Esq., the New York Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, which are unsurpassed for natural and artistic beauty by anything to be found elsewhere on the American continent. An idea of their extent and elaboration may be formed from the statement that the entire length of the carriage drive within the enclosure is three miles, and that without going over the same spot the second time. The whole place is a wilderness of trees and flowers, a veritable "earthly paradise."

But I have no time to linger here. At a quarter to 5 we must start on the return journey, and there is only time to say further that the regular express trains make the journey from Philadelphia, eighty-two miles in length, in four hours. For the present there will be one express train daily each way, leaving Philadelphia at 2 P. M. and Long Branch at quarter-past 7 A. M.; but on and after the first of July two daily trains will start from either end of the route, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at a quarter past 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. By that time the thermometer will stand some degrees higher than it now does, "the season" will be fairly under way, and there will be an abundance of pleasure-seekers ready to avail themselves of the excellent facilities for reaching Long Branch which are henceforth at their command.

WASHTENAW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—At 11 o'clock last night the carpenter shop of Owen Mountain, at Tulip and Cumberland streets, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The loss is $700, on which there is no insurance.

At 1 o'clock this morning the whisky distillery on Ninth street, below Berks, belonging to James Donnelly, was totally destroyed by fire. It originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The loss is $5000, on which there is an insurance of $3000. On the rear of the building, on Percy street, a row of two story buildings were slightly damaged.

ANOTHER BATCH.—Mayor Fox announces the following additional police appointments:—

First District—H. McCaffrey, John Johnson.
Fourth District—James Williamson, P. G. Haley, and P. Fizzell, patrolmen, and W. H. Hotz, Sergeant, vice Benjamin Shourds.
Fifth District—James Mullen.
Ninth District—John Cassaday, John Henk, William J. Gallen, William H. McKinley.
Twelfth District—Michael Crowley.

REVENUE OFFICERS BEATEN.—Assistant Assessor John House and Deputy Collector Foulkrod paid a visit to the Richmond district on Wednesday, and seized two stills. A crowd of the illicit distillers soon collected around the officers and rescued the captured property. Mr. House was also set upon and badly beaten.

ORDINATION.

Reception of Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

This morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, a very interesting and impressive service was held in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. Following upon the Annual Commencement of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, the exercises of which took place yesterday, came the presentation of candidates for ordination as Deacons or Priests this morning. The congregation which assembled to participate in those solemn services was large, and manifested a most devout interest.

Before their entrance into the church the reverend clergy and the candidates met in the vestry-room of the church, thence proceeding to their places within the church, or the pews immediately near it.

The exercises were begun by the rendition of the regular service of morning prayer, Revs. Brooks, Cooper, and Newton officiating—the first going to the "Lessons," the second reading these, and the last continuing until the singing of the psalm. This was announced by Bishop Stevens, the "Seventy-ninth of the selection, 'With one consent let all the earth.'"

The Rev. Julius Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., then preached the ordination sermon.

He took his text from the 28th verse of the 22d chapter of the Book of Proverbs:—"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set."

He began by saying that no book of the Bible contained more practical axioms for the conduct of life than the book of Proverbs, and, therefore, it should be revered and its teachings regarded, even though we were not assured that the Deity was its author. And the words of our text should be observed, among the others—especially observed in this era. Now, more than ever before, the battle waxes hot between truth and error, between religion and irreligion; now new questions are arising in politics and morals, and dangers are arising to Church and State. At this day we are called upon to look well to our way, and see in how far we must defend the ancient landmarks of our fathers.

Now, so far as the Bible is concerned, attacks are made upon certain parts, in contradistinction to others. Some people desire the Holy Book emasculated, certain of its portions expurgated; the Pentateuch, for instance. But we must consider that the inspiration of God covered the writers of all the books of the Bible, and that we cannot reject one without danger to the whole. The Bible is our only safeguard in this wicked age, and we cannot afford to lose a line or letter of it. Without it we would live in a moral world of rayless darkness. So our Church teaches that we must hold to all the books, and our deacons and priests are required to give expression to their belief in them all. "Remove not the ancient landmarks." Empires and ages have passed away, but this Book stands as it was when America was unknown, and now as then constitutes the rule of faith and practice for all Christendom. And the tenets of our Church, as built upon this blessed Book, should likewise be adhered to with a tenacity as lasting as life.

They teach us the way of salvation, and direct us in the manner in which we should live. They instruct us in the mode of worship, and even on this score should be holden to, and strictly. They point out a pure service, and while that service should be pursued, they themselves should be loved for their guidance.

Yes, we cherish the Bible, but we also cherish this our "Prayer-book," and would follow its teachings. The book of our church service has descended to us from our fathers; it is an ancient landmark, and we will never falter in our allegiance to it. Eminent churchmen, not only of our denomination, but of others, have lauded it as the best book of church service in any language, and so I commend it to the affectionate regard and close observance of all.

At this point the reverend speaker concluded his sermon proper, and addressed his remaining words to the candidates. These were sitting in the front pews, directly before the preacher, and as he spoke to them they all arose, and remained standing while he continued. His words to them were full of affection, and conveyed some most excellent advice for their future as priests in the temple of God.

As he concluded Bishop Stevens announced the hymn No. 100 of the selection, "Father of mercies, bow Thine ear."

The candidates for Deacon's and Priest's Orders were then presented separately by the following clergymen:—

FOR DEACON'S ORDERS.

J. Hummel Berghaus, presented by Rev. Dr. Goodwin.
Henry C. Mayer, presented by Rev. Mr. Hubbard.
Charles H. Mead, presented by Rev. Dr. Howell.
George H. Kirkland, presented by Rev. Mr. Appleton.
Charles H. Tucker, presented by Rev. Dr. Watson.

FOR PRIEST'S ORDERS.

Frederick M. Bird, presented by Rev. Dr. Watson.
Richard N. Thomas, presented by Rev. Phillips Brooks
Henry J. Rowland, presented by Rev. Mr. Cooper.
Henry K. Brouse, presented by Rev. Dr. Butler.
Joseph M. Turner, presented by Rev. Mr. Claxton.
William W. Newton, presented by Rev. Mr. Newton.

They were received by Bishop Stevens, who then conducted the ordination services, propounding the regular queries to the candidates, and listening to their replies.

The concluding services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Claxton, after which the Holy Sacrament was administered, and the congregation dismissed with the benediction.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Man Cut in an Alteration on South Street, below Seventh, at a Late Hour Last Night.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, Bernard Dugan, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 1625 Fitzwater street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with several severe and, which it is thought will prove, fatal cuts in the neck and side. Medical attendance was immediately rendered, but his condition was such this morning that his recovery is deemed improbable. From all the particulars which can be obtained, it seems that Dugan was with a party of men who were standing on South street, below Seventh, about a quarter of 11 o'clock. John Gillespie, in company with three women, was passing down South street, and when he reached this crowd an altercation ensued. Gillespie states that the women were insulted, when he attempted to resent it, and was then set upon and beaten. The women screamed murder, and their cries had the effect of attracting a large number of people.

Policeman Nixon, of the Third district, was soon on hand, and from representations made that Gillespie had been one of the crowd, took him into custody. At this time High Constable Curley came along and took charge of the prisoner. The feeling against Gillespie was very bitter, and the crowd assembled around him with drawn pistols and knives; one of the pistols was discharged. High Constable Curley, after allaying the excitement, wanted to know what Gillespie had done, to which he received the reply that he had beaten a man. The officer then wanted some one to appear against him, when Thos. Doyle, the keeper of a tavern in that vicinity, responded that he would make the charge. Not knowing that Dugan had been stabbed, Curley took Gillespie before Alderman Devitt, where bail was entered in $600 for his appearance at 9 o'clock this morning. Subsequently Dugan was picked up from the sidewalk, the blood pouring freely from wounds in the neck and side, and taken to the hospital.

Gillespie did not make his appearance at the appointed time this morning. Warrants were then procured and placed in the hands of the detectives, who are now engaged in hunting him up. When arrested last night Gillespie was not searched, so that it is impossible, at present, to say that he did the deed. The wounded man is lying in a very precarious state at the Hospital, and no one is allowed to see him. The attending physicians think that he cannot live through the day.

HOWELL, FINN & CO. IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS.—Our readers well remember the occasion of the disastrous conflagration at the handsome white marble buildings at the southwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, a few months ago, at which several lives were lost. The origin of this fire, which led to a scientific investigation, is as much involved in mystery as on the night of its occurrence. By this conflagration, the firms of Howell, Brothers & Co. and J. E. Caldwell & Co. were heavy losers, nothing being left of their buildings save the walls, which were in so tottering a condition that they were immediately pronounced dangerous. The firm of Howell Brothers immediately set to work at re-erecting their structure, and in a few hours scores of workmen were engaged in bracing up the walls. This being accomplished, the process of tearing down commenced. This was a difficult task, but by the aid of modern appliances, the laborers, who were at work night and day, had the walls soon on a level with the second floor. The re-erecting was then begun, and so rapidly was the labor performed that the firm of Howell, Finn & Co. were enabled to take possession of their new quarters a couple of weeks since. Their business was scarcely interrupted a day, for with that spirit of progressiveness which has ever marked their career, they secured other quarters, and were thus able to supply the extensive demand for their goods. The feat of reconstructing the destroyed buildings in so short a time is one of which Philadelphia artisans may well feel proud, and reflects credit as well upon the firm of Howell, Finn & Co., who have been the means of adding another to the already many handsome business structures which adorn Philadelphia. Their entire building is now completed, and every department of their extensive business is in full working order. Messrs. Caldwell & Co. will take possession of their store in a few days.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES TO VISIT ATLANTIC CITY.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel Sellers, will proceed to Atlantic City in the latter part of July and spend a week in encampment. They have selected as the camping grounds a clump of woods in the rear of the Light House. During their stay they will give several hops at the principal hotels. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co. have extended free transportation to the men and baggage.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The steamer Lady of the Lake will make her first trip to Cape May on Tuesday. This fine steamer was a great favorite with those visiting the island last season, and no doubt will be well patronized this year. This fine steamer was on the route last year, and we can recommend her to those going to the island this season as possessing all the necessary requisites for the business.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE GIRARD COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The boys of Girard College will be entertained this evening by one hundred of the children from the Northern Home and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets. They will repeat, by request, some of the exercises which were so favorably received at the anniversary of the Home on the 1st of May.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.—John Miller has been arrested for assault and battery on Robert McBride, at Eleventh and Girard avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning. They got into an altercation, when Miller drew a knife, and made a lunge at McBride, but fortunately the blade did not strike the flesh, though the clothing was cut. Miller has been held by Alderman Hood in $800 bail for trial.

WAIF.—A male infant three weeks old was found last night on the step of No. 2748 Frankford road, by Policeman Strobel, who has taken the little fellow in charge.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
3 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

A PHONOGRAPHER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE LAD, familiar with Phonography, who writes a plain, legible hand, wanted for general office use. He may be required to travel frequently in the capacity of amanuensis. Address UNION, Evening Telegraph Office, giving age, address, and style of writing. 6 18 3t4p

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO.,
4 30 tu3m Portsmouth, Va.

$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.
W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Next.
June 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 714 Chesnut street, by order of Messrs. Christiani & Co., their entire stock of druggists' sundries, foreign and domestic perfumery, soaps, combs, brushes, etc. Store to rent and fixtures for sale. 6 14 4t

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $3·00. 6 14 12t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Arrest of the Cuban Junta of New York—Secretary Fish Declines to Interfere in the Matter—A New Method of Cancelling Stamps.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Discussion in the English of Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Lemus in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is understood here that the Attorney-General endorses the action of United States District Attorney Pierpont and Marshal Barlow in arresting the Cuban Junta in New York. When asked to-day by gentlemen what he thought of the matter, he replied that the Cubans should have been arrested long ago, that they were guilty of an open breach of neutrality laws, and that if allowed to go on they would eventually get us into trouble with Spain.

The Celebrated McGarryhan Claim

was argued this morning before the Attorney-General by General Tom Ewing and Judge Dent for the McGanayhan case, it having been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It is thought he will decide against McGanayhan.

Commissioner Delano

is considering the propriety of adopting new stamps for tobacco, and also a new method of cancelling stamps, a patent for which has just been taken out by a citizen of Ohio. It is claimed for it that it defies counterfeiting, and makes it impossible to use stamps a second time.

The Arrested Cubans.

The agent of the Cubans here, Mr. Ruiz, after a private interview with Secretary Fish last night relative to the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York, left this morning for New York. It is understood that Secretary Fish positively refused to interfere in the matter.

The Spanish Minister

is clamorous for a rigid a prosecution of the Cubans on the charges which led to their arrest. It is said that William M. Evarts has been retained as their counsel.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the English House of Lords.

By Atlantic Cable.

[Continuation of debate in the House of Lords, published on one of our inside pages.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

LONDON, June 18.—Earl Kimberly defended the principle and details of the bill, and believed the concurrent endowment inexpedient and impossible. Total disestablishment and disendowment was the only measure which could remove the grievances complained of. The opposition contended that land and not the Church was the real grievance. Was it unfair to remove one grievance because another existed which might hereafter be legislated upon.

The Bishop of Ripon opposed the bill, and the Duke of Cleveland supported it if amendments could be made.

Lord Redesdale opposed the bill, especially the clause depriving Irish Bishops of their seats in the House of Lords. Rather than reject them, the Episcopal Bench would consent to admit Romish prelates to sit with them.

The Duke of Devonshire favored the bill, and the Marquis of Salisbury said that while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit himself to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the attitude of the House with respect to the motion. The nation deemed the assertion that the Lords in assenting to the will of the nation express subordination to the Commons as false.

If that were the fact, it would be better for the House of Lords to disappear as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The object of a second house was to supply omissions and rectify the defects of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represents the nation in theory. In a majority of cases the Lords must decide for themselves, but when the House of Commons and the nation agreed on a given point, the functions of the House of Lords passed away, and the responsibility devolves on the nation and house.

We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the decided opinion of the nation could only delay the inevitable issue, and create a period of disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under discussion illiberal and injurious, and he did not believe the amendment would be contemptuously disregarded by the House of Commons, as has been intimated. He thought governments of a large majority gave a prospect of unprecedented success, but the nation would soon turn against a Ministry displaying a domineering spirit. Admitting any amount of arrogance in Mr. Gladstone, the House of Commons might consider its own present position as compared with its possible position if the bill was rejected. Nothing would be more fatal than such a policy. The contest would then be carried on under disadvantage, and the House of Lords would finally have to give way.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The People Anxious to be Separated from Canada.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The following resolutions were passed at the late Repeal League Convention at Halifax:—

Whereas, In the opinion of the members of this Convention, the further continuance of Nova Scotia in the Canadian Confederation will be but daily progress to ruin; and, whereas, our only hope of commercial prosperity, national development, and permanent peace lies in a close relation with the United States, therefore

Resolved, That every legitimate means should be used by the members of the Convention to sever the connection with Canada and bring about a union on fair and equitable terms with the American people.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the formation of leagues throughout the province for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Promoted.

Vice-Admiral Mundy, commanding the British fleet in this station, has been promoted to be a full Admiral, and will return to England. He will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Wellesly.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Ex-Rebel Arrested.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Andrew J. Rogers, an ex-Rebel Colonel, was arrested here on a charge of obtaining various sums of money of parties in Rhode Island on false pretenses.

Reminiscences of Prof. Mitchel.

President Tuttle, of Wabash College, contributes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following interesting reminiscences of Professor O. M. Mitchel:—

PUTTING DOWN A MOB.

The date of an incident connected with Professor Mitchel I cannot state for want of a newspaper file, but suppose it to have been in the winter of 1842-3, when the city of Cincinnati was almost bankrupted by the hard times. As a specimen of the season, I recollect the fact that two members of a wholesale firm on Pearl street travelled over Indiana and Illinois several weeks in the endeavor to collect some portion of notes, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In six weeks the two men collected only nine hundred dollars! This was in the spring of 1843. About that time as I supposed, occurred the great bank mob of Cincinnati. It was a fearful sight to see maddened men, women, and even children, engaged in the work of destruction. Several banks that had been 'run on' and failed were gutted. The German people were said to be great losers by these failures, and were furious in their work. As I now remember, several banks on Main, between Third and Fourth, were thus broken open and robbed. The Franklin and Lafayette Banks expected to be attacked and were said to be thoroughly prepared to resist. The whole scene was most disgraceful to financiers, that there should be any occasion for the mob, and to the authorities of the city, that it should be possible for a few hundred men, in open daylight, to do what was there done that day.

It was while the mob was engaged in the work of destruction that my attention was directed to a noise up the street, and which was suddenly explained by the appearance of a company of soldiers under the lead of Professor Mitchel. With fixed bayonets and at a rapid pace the soldiers cleared a track through the mob, which at first scattered, and then closed up as quickly as ever. Mitchel wheeled his company and walked back again. My impression is that this time he ordered his men to fire, which they did with blank cartridges. By this time the mob, finding the place and business too warm, fled. The professor that day looked as brave as a lion, but, as I thought, a little pompous. Certainly he did his work as thoroughly and rapidly as he afterwards did in his celebrated raid into the very heart of rebellion.

MITCHEL'S OBSERVATORY.

When Professor Mitchel developed his plan of building an observatory and buying a telescope, the expenses were to be met by securing subscriptions of stock at twenty-five dollars a share, and the wonderful man actually taught his full time each day and then personally solicited subscriptions from the citizens. This was in the spring, and before the close of the summer term in June he had secured three hundred shares, and at once the society was organized, and he sent to Europe to purchase the instrument. Some time during the fall it was my good fortune to hear the Professor in the same hall relate to a great audience the story of his adventures during that journey. It was egotistic of necessity, for he was relating what he had himself done and experienced; and he did it most eloquently. He was away from Cincinnati four months, and in Europe a hundred days. In June he examined his classes, and in September he resumed the instruction of them the first day. In that short period he had visited England, France, and Germany, and then returned to England, where he spent at least two weeks in the observatory at Greenwich.

Having satisfied himself by conference with Professor Airy, of Greenwich Observatory, that there was no such object glass as he needed to be had in England, he passed over to Paris, and soon came to the same result there. He then started for Germany, entirely ignoring all sightseeing, if it took him an inch out of the straight line he was following. His course excited the wonder of some, and the anger of others. Here at Munich, he found what he was after, and, having closed the bargain, started back, post haste, for England. Again he called on Professor Airy at the Observatory to report progress and consult him as to the best methods of mounting the telescope. The Englishman was evidently disgusted at the rapid motions of his American brother, who had "done up" Paris and Munich, France and Germany, with such unbecoming haste. To get clear of the superficial fellow, as he regarded Mitchel, he very gruffly told him if he would go down to Cambridge Observatory he would there see a telescope mounted by himself and embodying every improvement he could mention.

The suggestion of the Englishman was very unpleasant to the American, and at first he resolved not to follow it, but this was to risk his only and greatly coveted chance of a few weeks in the Greenwich Observatory. With characteristic promptness, as he left Professor Airy, he called for a cab and drove rapidly to the railway station, reaching there just in time for the train to Cambridge. At this place he sprang into a cab and drove to the Observatory, but found that its director was already locked in it for the night. Professor Mitchel at once sought an interview with the Professor's wife, and so well pleaded his case that she herself succeeded in getting her husband to allow the stranger to spend the night with him in the Observatory. Here the mountings of the telescope were explained and studied minutely, and a multitude of observations made and recorded. Professor Mitchel showed his audience the notes of that night's work at Cambridge. At daylight he was in the train for London, and about the time Professor Airy was leaving his breakfast table Mitchel was ringing at his door. The Englishman's first salute was, "So you concluded not to take my advice about going to Cambridge?" "Oh, no, sir, by no means," said Mitchell, "I have taken it, and been down there already!" "You do not mean to impose that story on me, do you?" asked the incredulous Airy. "I tell you the simple fact," was the reply, "and if you will allow me, I will convince you that I have done just what you advised."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Leh V new bs. Cp.. 94		22 sh Leh Val R....	56½
		9 do.....	56¾
$600 Leh 6s, '84.....	84½	100 sh Read...rg&1.	49
$800 Leh R loan....	88½	100 do....b30.	49¾
$200 do.....c.	88¾	200 do....b5&1.	49⅝
$1100 City 6s,N.c&p.100		100 do ls.49	1-16
$1000 5-20s, 67 Jy....114¾		500 do.ls.b30.49	1-16
25 sh Penna.allot.	56½	200 do.....49	1-16
41 do..allot.ls	56¾	200 do .....b30.	49⅝
4 doallotm's.	56⅝	100 do	49
190 do.....b10.	56½	100 do..b10.49	1-16
11 do.....	56⅝	20 sh Lit Sch R....	44½

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Penna R.b30.	56⅝	5 sh Ch & Del St.	41
100 do..s60wn.	56¼	500 sh Reading...ls.	49⅞
500 do...ls.b60.	56⅝	300 do.....b30.	49¾
4 do.....ls.	56¾	100 sh Leh N St....	36
200 do....ls.b5.	56¼	100 do.....b30.	36¼
550 do.....	59½	10 sh Mech Bk....	32½
100 do.....b5.	56¼	100 sh Germ'n P.b30	31

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY
On TUESDAY, June 22,
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will make her first trip to Cape May on TUESDAY next, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and return on WEDNESDAY.
Fare, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Children, $1 25 " "
Servants, $1 50 " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage hire extra.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the LADY OF THE LAKE will commence running regularly; leaving Philadelphia every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY; returning alternate days.
For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 16 3t CALVIN TAGGART.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Ship daily, every few minutes. 6 16 3m*

THE LATEST AND BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of
THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence with side yard, No. 713 Green street, west of Seventh street, 38 feet front. On Tuesday, June 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, west of Seventh street, No. 713; the lot containing in front on Green street 38 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 86 feet 3½ inches, and on the west line 90 feet 5½ inches. The house is about 20 feet front, well built, and has all the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; commodious chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 tuths3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending JUNE 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, ETC., FOR THE NAVY," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 41, Lead, pig; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50,